WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
THE COMMON CAUSE
OF HUMANITY.

VOL. V., NO. 253.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1914. [PRICE 1D.
Registered as a Newspaper.

LAW-ABIDING. **NON-PARTY.**

CONTENTS

Notes and Comments

The Liberal Party and Women's Suffrage

"Climbing to Her Place": (Cartoon by J. B. Nicholas.)

Manufacturing Evidence Against Women's Suffrage

The Prime Minister's Interest in Questions Concerning Women

What Women are Doing

Action of Irishwomen in regard to the V. D. Commission

News from Abroad

A B C of Women's Suffrage

Motherhood. By Ada Nield Chew

Anna Maria, Missionary. By Elizabeth Banks

Correspondence

The Seeds of Time

Impartial Evidence, by the Lady Betty Balfour

The Legal Position of the Unmarried Mother. By W. Lyon Blease.

An Amazing Demonstration

"Woman's Kingdom"

Notes from Headquarters

News from the Societies

WISDOM IS BETTER THAN WEAPONS OF WAR.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES (NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 476).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining Votes for Women. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 45,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 476 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They use neither violence nor intimidation, but rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 853.)

REASONS WHY *You should become a Subscriber to*

"The COMMON CAUSE."

BECAUSE as a thinking person you cannot afford not to keep yourself in touch with the Women's Movement.

BECAUSE The "Common Cause" will give you reliable information with regard to all questions of women's activities.

BECAUSE it is the official organ of the Constitutional Suffragists, and gives full details of their policy, work, etc.

BECAUSE by becoming a Subscriber you will be doing ***your*** share in helping to make the paper a thoroughly representative one for the classes of men and women we want to reach.

To THE MANAGER, "THE COMMON CAUSE,"
2, ROBERT STREET, ADELPHI, W.C.

Please enter my name as a Subscriber for.....months to "THE COMMON CAUSE." *I enclose..... the amount of the subscription for that period.*

Signature.....
(Please say whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss).

Address.....

Postal Subscription Rates:—British Isles: 3 months, 1s. 9d.; 6 months, 3s. 3d.; 12 months, 6s. 6d.

WILLIAM OWEN

THIS WEEK.

First Show of New Spring BLOUSES for 1914.

L 11.
Useful model in White Voile, finely tucked front, embroidered collar, long sleeves, fasten in front,
3/11½
Sizes, 13½, 14, 14½

L 13.
Effective Blouse,
in White Lawn, finely tucked front, new coat collar effect, fasten in front,
4/11
Sizes, 13½, 14, 14½

L 14.
Most successful model in White Lawn, new collar and long sleeves, fasten in front,
3/11½
Sizes, 13, 13½, 14, 14½

L 15.
Smart Blouse,
in White Delaine, with coloured collar, revere effect, trimmed buttons and button holes worked to colour of collar,
5/11
Sizes, 13¾, 14, 14½.
Trimmed following colours: Saxe, Tan, Navy, Cerise, Self-White.

L 12.
Exceptional Attractive
Voile Slip,
finely tucked with lace frill,
5/11
Sizes, 13½, 14, 14½

WILLIAM OWEN Ltd., Westbourne Grove, London, W.

C.C.

Notes and Comments.

The Opening of Parliament.

The only time that *John Bull* ever produced a poster that went to the hearts of all who read, was at the beginning of last session, when it asked, movingly, "*Need* Parliament open?" If women do not echo this cry, they will at least look on with some bitterness of heart at the beginning of another session which sees them still unenfranchised, while affairs of the utmost moment to them are settled over their heads. The one question at stake, we are assured, is the Irish question. We have Sir Edward Carson's word that it is one which means at least as much to women as to men, and it would be difficult for them to have handled it worse than their brothers have succeeded in doing. With the points in the King's Speech we deal elsewhere. We are glad to see that the Labour Party proposes to move an amendment on the subject of Women's Suffrage. Their motion is one which should command the support of all our friends in the House.

The By-Elections.

Another by-election is announced, for the Leith Burghs, where Mr. Monro Ferguson formerly sat. He will always be memorable to Suffragists as a really consistent Anti-suffragist, for though he is opposed to the political enfranchisement of women, he is really (and not only on paper) in earnest in his support of their right to share in Local Government. Consequently, he supported Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Home Rule Bill, giving women the franchise for the proposed Irish Parliament. He also refused to support the proposed Scottish Home Rule Bill, on the ground that it did not include Women's Suffrage. So good an Anti-suffragist will soon learn from our Australian sisters to come down on the right side of the fence.

Progress in South Bucks.

The work in S. Bucks is reported to be most encouraging, and we are glad to note that the candidates are constantly questioned at their meetings as to their attitude on Women's Suffrage. At a recent meeting in connection with the election, Miss Courtney made an excellent speech on the "womanliness" of enfranchised women, pointing out that the infant death-rate went down in proportion as the freedom and responsibility of womanhood went up, and was lowest in those countries where women had the vote. Miss Pott, in the *Daily Telegraph*, hastens to misrepresent this speech, so as to make it appear that Miss Courtney "implied that decrease in infant mortality is due to woman's vote." Needless to say, she "implied" nothing, but clearly stated that the greater the freedom allowed to women, the better it proved for their children, and this she proved up to the hilt. We notice in the *Times* (February 10th) a note on the Indian census, which is a crushing condemnation of the plan of confining women to the duties of motherhood only and strictly. So little are women's lives valued that "neglect of girl children, often amounting to deliberate, though not readily proved, murder," accounts for the frightful death-rate among girl babies, and "premature marriage and unskilful midwifery" for the high rate incidental to both sexes. To this we might add the ignorance of most of the young mothers and their attendants, and the neglect of the Government to encourage a women's medical service for those who cannot, in the nature of things, be helped by men. Even now, as our readers are aware, this crying need is being met in a bungling and unsatisfactory manner. And yet there are people who say that women have no concern in the affairs of our great Empire!

The Bishop of London and Forcible Feeding.

While it is a great relief to know that none of the three women who are being forcibly fed in Holloway appear to have had their health seriously affected by this detestable treatment, we regret that the Bishop of London was not allowed to witness the process himself. The fact that he was not allowed in itself creates suspicion, for if it is not horrible, why could not the whole thing be cleared up at once by letting Dr. Winnington-Ingram see it? The suggestion is still made that the Bishop did not see Miss Peace, or saw her when drugged, and did not discover the fact after fifteen minutes' conversation with her. We protest against the folly of dragging the Bishop into the matter as witness, and then rejecting his evidence because it was unwelcome. Such a method of controversy is childish.

A "Way Out" for the Government.

The *Christian Commonwealth* publishes an excellent article, offering a possible solution of the tangle into which the Government has got the whole question of dealing with militancy. It suggests an amnesty for all political prisoners now in prison or under sentence; the abandonment of forcible feeding and the Cat and Mouse Act; and "political treatment" for all political prisoners convicted in the future. The writer fairly faces the fact that if this plan be adopted, the authorities must accept responsibility for the death of prisoners who should persist in hunger-striking, in spite of "political treatment," and ends by reiterating the fact that no solution of the problem can be final except that of the enfranchisement of women.

The Sub-Postmaster's Assistant.

The *Women's Industrial News* recently called attention to the disgraceful sweating of the "Sub-Postmaster's Assistant," who, being neither a shop-assistant nor a civil servant, has apparently no rights and an enormous burden of duties. Now, the *Women's Trade Union Review* asks: "Why does not the Government introduce into the contract" (with the Sub-Postmaster) "conditions which would secure to the Sub-Postmaster's employees fitting pay and limitation of hours?" The answer is easy—"Because the Sub-Postmaster's Assistant has no vote."

Children under the Poor-Law.

It is good to learn from the recently-issued Report of the Chief Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools that the number of children under eight years of age boarded-out from Industrial Schools by the managers, though only three in 1909, in 1912 numbered fifty-one. This increase is mainly due to the fact that the Industrial Schools under the L.C.C. were overcrowded, and the managers took this means of relieving the pressure. It is to be hoped that the example of the L.C.C. in adopting this method of dealing with very young children will find many imitators. It appears that 474 of the children committed to Industrial Schools during 1912 were under eight years of age (165 were under six), and it is pitiful to think of these babies following the routine inevitable where numbers of children are gathered under one roof. Though all the children, alas! might not be suitable for placing at once in respectable working-class families, 51 is a miserably small proportion out of 474—and this latter figure represents only those under eight, committed during *one* year—to enjoy what is the right of every young child, a childhood spent in a home. The State Children's Council of S. Australia finds that the children, unfit through their previous bad surroundings and experience for ordinary family life, after a short period of detention under proper training, can safely enter the life of a normal home. In this country we have too long held the view that, because a child becomes in some way dependent on the State, it must as a rule be denied its right to home life, and be treated in exceptional and institutional ways. Happily we are beginning to realise that dependence does not alter child nature, and that the universal needs of childhood are freedom and individual affection.

Children and the Facts of Life.

A flood of newspaper correspondence has followed the courageous decision of Miss Outram (headmistress of the Dronfield Council School) to teach the children under her charge something of the nature of their own bodies and of the physiology of reproduction. The parents of the Dronfield school children resented her decision, and held a mass-meeting to protest against it. In view of the recent agitation against the traffic in women and girls, it is amazing that any parents should still wish their children to remain in the danger which ignorance creates. We congratulate those teachers who, while feeling that the duty of enlightenment belongs to the parents, refuse to sacrifice the interests of the children by the easy method of declining responsibility themselves. But the salient fact that emerges from the correspondence is that most people still regard the kind of teaching given by Miss Outram as a kind of necessity, imposed on us by the evil days in which we live. To them it seems a melancholy choice between the parent (or teacher) telling a child about its own needs and instincts, and someone telling it in a grimy and illicit manner. As long as this feeling exists in the minds of the instructor, we do not think much good will be done. The conception of sex as something beautiful and sacred is essential to right teaching on the subject. No one, however conscientious, will convey right ideals to a child, who feels that knowledge must be given simply as a regrettable but necessary precaution.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Our Case Against the Government.

It is a year since the Council Meeting at which the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies decided that it could no longer support any Liberal candidates in by-elections. This decision was the result of a series of events during the past five years, which had made it clear, in the opinion of the Council, that the Liberal party, and the Liberal Government, must be held responsible for the failure to pass a Women's Suffrage Bill through the House of Commons.

Since the question of policy will again be under consideration at the Annual Council of the N.U.W.S.S. this week, it may be well to remind our readers what were the facts which led to this conclusion.

In 1908, Mr. Stanger's Bill, embodying the demand of the Women's Suffrage Societies for the simple removal of the sex disqualification, passed its second reading by a majority of 179.

In May of the same year, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government intended to introduce a Reform Bill which should be open to Women's Suffrage Amendments.

In 1909 the Liberal Suffragists declined to support the Stanger Bill any more, and introduced a Bill of their own (Mr. Geoffrey Howard's) for Adult Suffrage. The new Bill only secured a majority of 35, though the Coalition majority in that Parliament was 356.

In the new Parliament of 1910, with a Coalition majority reduced from 356 to 110, it was clearly useless to introduce an Adult Suffrage Bill, unless the Government would support it. This the Government was not prepared to do. But the Liberals still refused to support the Stanger Bill. In order to meet them, the Conservative Suffragists then agreed to a compromise —the Conciliation Bill—based on the existing franchise for men, but excluding ownership votes, university votes, and lodger votes. *All these modifications were made to meet Liberal objections*, yet the Bill was still opposed by some Liberal Suffragists, including Mr. Lloyd George, on the ground that it was not open to free amendment ; and though it passed by a majority of 110, the Government refused to grant the necessary facilities for its further progress, giving the same reason.

In 1911, the Conciliation Bill was brought in again, with the addition of two more concessions to Liberal objections—the omission of the £10 occupation franchise, and a provision that husband and wife might not vote in the same constituency. The title of the Bill was also altered, so as to make it freely open to amendment. The new Bill obtained a majority of 167 on Second Reading. Again the Government refused time for the further stages, but promised that facilities should be given in 1912 if the Bill passed second reading a third time.

On the strength of this promise, Suffragists throughout the country worked indefatigably to secure a majority for the Bill through all its stages. The Militants had proclaimed a truce, and were working solely by constitutional methods. Success seemed assured, when, in November, 1911, Mr. Asquith announced that the Government intended to introduce a Manhood Suffrage Bill, enfranchising practically every man, but leaving women still voteless. It is true that subsequently, in answer to a deputation from the Women's Suffrage Societies, he explained that there should be an opportunity for the inclusion of women in the Bill by way of amendment ; but it is difficult to believe that the original announcement, made without any mention of such opportunity, was not intended to exasperate the women to the utmost. It certainly had that effect ; and militancy broke out once more.

The prospect of a Government Franchise Bill also had the effect, in Mr. Lloyd George's own words, of "torpedoing" the Conciliation Bill. Though Mr. Asquith said he was still prepared to give facilities for the Conciliation Bill if it passed again in 1912, Minister after Minister assured us that in the Government's promises with regard to the Franchise Bill we had a far better opportunity than any Private Member's Bill could offer. Liberal Suffragists turned their thoughts to the possibility of a wider measure ; Irish members grudged the waste of a week of valuable time on the Conciliation Bill when another and a better opportunity for the enfranchisement of women was promised later in the Session. Further, Liberal members (including more than one member of the Cabinet) began to whisper darkly of possible resignations and a break-up of the Government were the Bill carried. Its majority went to pieces, and in March, 1912, it was defeated by fourteen votes.

And then, when the Government's Franchise Bill reached Committee stage, when the long-promised opportunity arrived for which we had been bidden to work and wait, and for which the Conciliation Bill had been sacrificed, suddenly the whole fabric on which Mr. Asquith's promises were based, crumbled and fell to the ground.

Now, the National Union has never accused the Government of complicity in the Speaker's ruling. We believe that Mr. Asquith was as much taken by surprise as we were. But though the Government were not responsible for the final catastrophe which made all their promises of the past five years null and void, they *were* responsible for the fact that the Bill, on which such important promises depended, was postponed until the very last moment of the Session, leaving no margin for possible accidents, so that it was too late to re-introduce the Bill in a form which the Speaker would have accepted as admitting of Women's Suffrage amendments.

An accident to the cheque with which one had intended to pay a debt does not wipe out that debt. The fact that the Government's own plan for dealing with the Suffrage question had miscarried did not make us forget their share in causing the failure of other people's plans. The facts remained vividly imprinted on our memory :—

(*a*) That they had refused time for the further stages of the Conciliation Bill in 1910, and again in 1911 (when there was an immense mass of evidence from the country in support of the Bill, and when there was a truce from militancy) ;

(*b*) That the chances of the Conciliation Bill in 1912 were "torpedoed" by the announcement of the Government Franchise Bill ;

(*c*) That, in consequence of this, the Militants were provoked to a fresh outbreak, which further damaged the chances of success ;

(*d*) That the Irish Members were so scared by rumours of resignations and Government "embarrassments" that, whereas 31 had voted for the Conciliation Bill in 1911, *not one* dared to do so in 1912 ; and whereas 14 was the largest Irish vote ever cast against a Women's Suffrage Bill in the past, in 1912, 35 Irish Members went into the "No" lobby ;

(*e*) That even after the defeat of the Conciliation Bill, these rumours of possible Cabinet resignations were kept in circulation all through the summer and autumn in order to prejudice the chances of the Women's Suffrage amendments to the Government Franchise Bill, *and were only officially contradicted the day before the Franchise Bill went into Committee*, though their existence and source were quite well known to the Suffragist Members of the Government.

This sedulously-fostered fear of "embarrassing the Government" has done its work. It has made a "free vote" on any Women's Suffrage measure in the present House of Commons an impossibility, and has consequently destroyed all chance for a Private Member's Bill. Yet another Private Member's Bill was what Mr. Asquith offered us in discharge of the unpaid debt which was left on his hands at the beginning of last session !

The National Union rejected this offer, and demanded a Government measure, as the only way now remaining in which the Government could meet its liabilities. The Government refused, and the National Union was driven to adopt an Anti-Government election policy (making an exception in the case of individual Liberals who had proved themselves prepared to oppose the Government on this question).

The record of the past year, as given in the Annual Report of the N.U., shows that the Government has as yet made no attempt to pay its debt to Suffragists, or shown any intention of doing so. A general election is approaching. It remains to be seen what policy the Council of the National Union will evolve to meet the situation.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The King's Speech referred to the Home Rule crisis in very serious terms, as one in which "the hopes and fears" of many of his subjects were "keenly concerned," and appealed for "foresight, judgment, and mutual concession."

Other points were the proposed reform of the House of Lords ; a Bill providing for Imperial Naturalisation ; Housing ; Education ; the treatment of youthful offenders ; and, "if time and opportunity permit," other social reforms.

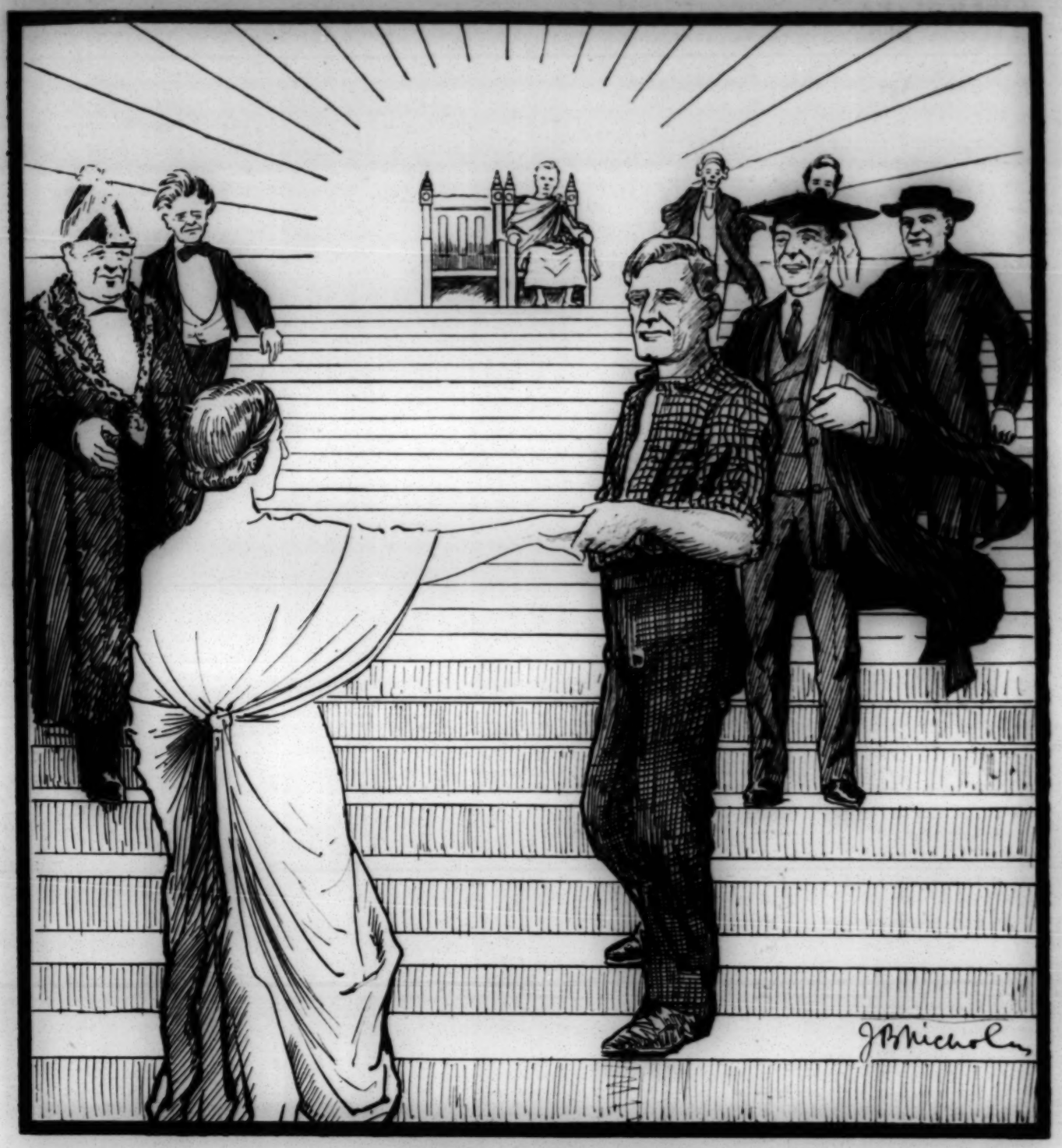
No mention is made of the Bill promised by Mr. Asquith, to reform the "abominable condition" of the Truck Acts, which press with cruel harshness upon women. Presumably it belongs to the nebulous region called "if time and opportunity permit."

It will be observed that the Education reform, so gloriously foreshadowed by Lord Haldane a few months ago, has dwindled to a meagre measure of relief for the Free Church supporters of the Government.

The Labour Party and Women's Suffrage.

On behalf of the Labour Party, Mr. A. Smith will move, and Mr. S. Walsh will second an amendment :—

> "But humbly regrets that no mention is made of any measure conferring the Parliamentary franchise upon women."



CLIMBING TO HER PLACE.

MANUFACTURING EVIDENCE AGAINST WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

DR. CREED IN ENGLAND.

A remarkable instance of the way in which Anti-suffrage evidence is manufactured has recently come to our notice. We make no apology for publishing it, although it is some time since the "evidence" in question appeared, for the *suppressio veri* to which Mrs. Fawcett's letter to the *Times*, printed in our columns recently, called attention, is still a less serious offence than the *suggestio falsi* of the instance now before us.

In the *Anti-Suffrage Review* of June, 1913, there appeared an account of "the failure of the female section of the electorate in an Australian State to espouse" the cause of temperance. The story is told "in the words of a member of the New South Wales Legislative Council," Dr. J. M. Creed. This gentleman relates the dreadful story of the Inebriates Act, passed before Women's Suffrage was granted, but not effectively administered. He says: **"The women's associations were asked to pass a resolution"** on the subject. **"No action followed this appeal."** And Dr. J. M. Creed, in recounting his experiences, quotes the reply of one woman voter when it was mentioned in support of the suggestion that one of their leaders was favourable. 'What,' came the retort, 'follow that old cat!' and **the scheme fell flat."**

This is Dr. Creed in England.
Now hear him in Australia.

DR. CREED IN AUSTRALIA.

The Women's Political Educational League, which did magnificent work (Dr. Creed in England notwithstanding) for the better administration of the Inebriates Act, published a report in which this work was described in detail, and included in it, with justifiable pride, a letter from Dr. Creed himself. Here it is:—

"Legislative Council, Sydney, 1st November, 1906.

"MY DEAR MISS SCOTT,—I feel that it is due that I should **congratulate you on the success which has attended your action** as President of the Women's Political Educational League, in pressing the necessity of the completion of the inebriate institution on the island in the Hawkesbury River.

"The action has had the most salutary effect on public opinion, as is shown by the favourable resolutions passed by numerous public bodies: by the assistance proffered you by the Primate, and by the Bishops of Grafton and Armidale, both of whom have invited the attention of the clergy of their respective dioceses to the duty of obtaining expressions of opinion from their congregations. . . .

"Your League has not only done eminent service to the community by exciting healthy interest on a vital social question, but has afforded a striking example of what can be accomplished by the political power of a woman's Association, when exercised with the judgment which has been exhibited in this instance. . . .

"With every good wish for your success in **the important work you take such an important share in,**—Believe me, dear Miss Scott, to be yours very sincerely,

"JNO. M. CREED."

"Yours very sincerely?"

TEMPLAR PRINTING WORKS BIRMINGHAM

General Manager: R. CROMBLEHOLME.

Customer Writes ☞ "All the orders you carried out for our Albert Hall Meeting have given great satisfaction."

Give us an opportunity to secure your commendation.

THE OLDEST and STILL "The IDEAL PURE COCOA."

SCHWEITZER'S Cocoatina

FOR ALL CLIMATES ALL THE YEAR ROUND. IN DAILY USE IN THE ROYAL COURTS OF EUROPE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Smith's "Volvolutum," sold throughout the Kingdom. It is the best Soap for Laundry purposes. The most effective. The greatest labour saving of any on the market.

For further particulars apply to
W. G. SMITH, SOAP WORKS, HAMPTON, MIDD.

By Royal Appointment.

MURPHY & ORR,

IRISH LINEN & LACE HOUSE.

DRESS LINENS.

Our New Season's Range is Now Ready, and will be forwarded per Return Mail to all Applicants desiring to purchase.

EMPIRE LINEN MESH.

The Ideal Underwear for All—most comfortable yet made—Specially Suited for Hot Climates.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE

MURPHY & ORR, (Dept. 18 S.) BELFAST, IRELAND.

As an optician of professional standing, I do not claim to be the "best on earth." But I do claim to be a good optician, that I know my business and that you can safely entrust your eyesight to my care, relying on my 20 years' experience of sight-testing and practice of fitting glasses by the latest and scientifically approved methods.

Write or call for Booklet C. free.

R. S. NEUMANN,

72, New Oxford Street, London, W.C.

Hours: 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Telephone: 7600 Gerrard. Gold Medals: Milan (1906) London (1908).

I guarantee every pair of glasses for ten years.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S INTEREST IN QUESTIONS CONCERNING WOMEN.

More than a month ago, the great labour organisations in Leeds asked Mr. Asquith to receive a deputation from them on the subject of Women's Suffrage. He refused to do so, and said they could submit their views in writing. They did so in the following letter, sent to the Premier a month ago. No answer has been received, not even a formal acknowledgment :—

"To the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.

"Sir,—We feel it impossible adequately to convey to you our views on the question of Women's Suffrage in the limited space of a letter, but we have pleasure in briefly laying before you one or two of the urgent points.

"The presence in the labour market of an increasingly large body of underpaid women is a serious menace to the standard of men's wages, and is one of the greatest checks on the Trades Union movement. The vast majority of women are too poorly paid, and too unskilled to organise themselves into Trade Unions, and in numbers of trades the men are being driven out of employment by the unfair competition of women. When women's Trade Unions are formed, they are found to be of comparatively little value, owing to the lack of political power to enforce their demands. We do not believe that it is possible or desirable to drive women out of the labour market, but in our view, the only sure method of preventing the undercutting of men by women is to give women the vote to protect their own interests and to insist on an equal rate of pay for both sexes. We note that in many countries where women have the vote, equal pay for equal work is a rule in most government departments.

"Further, such questions as infant mortality and housing affect our class more deeply than any other. Our experience of women teaches us to think that they have the kind of knowledge required to deal with these problems, and we believe that there can be no right solution of them until women have the power to make their views effective through direct political pressure. Finally, in our opinion, it is contrary to the true principle of democracy that so large a section of the community should be excluded from full citizenship solely on the grounds of sex.—Yours faithfully,

"J. G. Pye, President, N.U. Railwaymen, Leeds Branch.
"Ben Turner, President, Textile Workers' Union, Secretary of Yorks. Federation of Trades Councils, Mayor of Batley, Member of Executive of Labour Party.
"Alexander Hutchison, General Secretary, N.U. Stove Grate Workers, President of Rotherham I.L.P.
"H. Brown, Holmfirth Branch Postmen's Federation.
"George Noble, President, Leeds Trades and Labour Council.
"Wm. Lunn, Checkweighman, Middleton Colliery, Yorks. Miners' Parliamentary Committee.
"H. E. Withy, General Secretary, Clothiers' Operatives, Leeds."

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOLS.

The estimates submitted at the meeting of the L.C.C. Education Committee on Tuesday allow for 8,425,000 meals to be provided during the coming year—8,200,000 for necessitous, and 225,000 for non-necessitous children. Existing medical schemes provide for the treatment of 22,480 eye cases, 16,020 ear, nose, and throat cases, and 2,290 ringworm cases.

There are at present nineteen centres providing dental treatment for some 33,000 children annually, at a cost of £8,200. experience has shown that approximately 78 per cent. of the children of 6, 7, and 8 years of age require dental treatment. On this basis, the total would be about 180,000, and assuming that 50 per cent. of these avail themselves of the facilities afforded, the Council should eventually make provision for the treatment of 90,000 children. The estimate of £12,000 is calculated upon the assumption that provision will have been made by the end of the financial year for the treatment of 60,000 annually. Nursing treatment is at present provided for 12,980 children, at an annual cost of £3,186. It will be necessary to arrange for the establishment of ten additional centres.

WOMEN AND THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

It is hoped that two Bills will be introduced this session dealing with the admission of women to the legal profession. One will deal with the whole profession ; the other, a very short one Bill of a few lines only, will aim at giving women the right to practise as solicitors.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

A WOMAN BANK PRESIDENT.

In the *Japan Magazine* for January appears an interesting account of Mrs. Kin Seno, head of the Seno Bank, Tokyo :—

"President in every sense of the word she is, ruling those under her with an expertness and efficiency worthy of a great financier, which she undoubtedly is. Examples there have been of Japanese women who have been and are bank directors, the position having fallen to them by inheritance after the death of husband or relatives; but Mrs. Seno is the first woman to organise and manage a bank and assume the office of its President, either in Japan or probably any other country. . . .

"In the operations of the bank nothing of any financial importance is ever done without her approval and direction, but in regard to the general affairs of the bank it is her principle to make each of her subordinates responsible for the task entrusted to him, and to allow no one else to meddle or interfere with him in the performance of his duties."

Keen business woman as she is, Mrs. Seno finds her chief pleasure in being with her grandchildren and superintending their education. Her manner of life is simple and unostentatious, and she is both loved and respected by all who serve her. An ideal Japanese citizen, her patriotism is shown both by her contributions to charities and by the fact that most of her funds are invested in concerns that promote national progress, or some public good. When the war with Russia broke out, she was the first of many patriotic Japanese to approach the authorities and offer a subscription towards the war chest.

THE "IRON WOMAN."

A writer in *World's Work* gives the history of a remarkable American woman, Mrs. Andrews, who took over her husband's business as Ironmaster, when ill-health obliged him to give it up, and has carried it on with great success ever since. An essentially feminine feature of her methods is the introduction of the personal element :—

"'There isn't a man in my employment that I don't know and whose family I don't know—wife, children, and dog,' she said.

"'When employers get to the point where they realise that this means something vital, both to the employee and to their own interests, we'll see the personal relation developed as it ought to be. When men know that their employer is pleased at their good luck, and has a helping hand for the bad luck, you won't find so many discontented workers. . . .'

"She can and will do anything that she ever asks one of the men under her to do. If one complains of not being able to accomplish in an hour what she demands of him, she picks up his tools herself, works for an hour by the clock, and then shows him that she has done what she called an hour's work for him. She has assigned every task in her factory by this method; has tried it for herself; and claims that a man's output of work should meet hers."

That these methods have worked satisfactorily is shown by the following tributes to Mrs. Andrews' efficiency :—

"When the sternly masculine National Manufacturers' Association of America took her into its membership, it practically announced, 'Here is a manufacturer of such achievement that we've got to forgive and forget her sex.'

"When the Efficiency Society held its convention in 1912, gathering employers and experts in the science of efficiency from every quarter, it sent for Mrs. Andrews to address these ranks of men, because here was a woman who had made such a success of a big work that it was worth while for even experts to hear what she had to say.

"When the United States Government ordered her anvils, not only for many of its posts and shipyards all over the country, but, above all, for the great Panama work, it was because the Government knew her anvil, and respectfully acknowledged that she knew her business."

[Photo by J. Russell & Sons

MRS. CREIGHTON.

widow of the late Bishop of London; author of many historical and biographical works, and one of the most distinguished women of the present day. Mrs. Creighton is speaking at the Albert Hall on February 14th.

GRAND JURY OF WOMEN WINS HIGH PRAISE.

Mr. L. G. Haven pays a high tribute to the capacity of women as jurors. Speaking of the first grand jury in California on which women have been represented, he says :—

"The women on the San Mateo County Grand Jury have made it the best inquisitorial body I have ever seen. They are absolutely fair and fearless, knowing no politics and caring nothing for private interests except to give everyone justice.

WOMEN POLICE.

Chicago is so pleased with its experiment with the police women, ten of whom were appointed last August to assist in reforming the morals and manners of the city, that fifteen more are to be appointed, by special request of the Superintendent of Police, Major Funhouser.

ACTION OF IRISHWOMEN IN REGARD TO V.D. COMMISSION.

The Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation has consistently kept in view the resolution adopted at the Buda-Pesth Congress last summer, which urged upon Suffragists to agitate for a Government inquiry into the extent and causes of immorality in their special country. The I.S.F. have done much to educate Irishwomen in the duty of giving very serious consideration to this great problem, and have also approached the Irish Government in regard to an inquiry as recommended by the Buda-Pesth Congress. Failing to secure such an inquiry, they have endeavoured to ensure the proper representation of the point of view of Irishwomen before the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases, now sitting in London.

The Irishwomen's Reform League (an affiliated branch of the I.S.F.) took up the matter with much earnestness. Dr. Burgh Daly gave an extremely able and sympathetic lecture on venereal diseases to a limited number of the I.R.L.; and it was then decided to invite certain medical specialists of both sexes, persons engaged in rescue and moral reform work, and interested members of the League, to join in a discussion on the whole subject, with the object of placing before the Commission the views of the I.R.L., as representing a considerable section of the thoughtful women of Ireland. At this meeting the following proposals for dealing with the evil of venereal diseases were drawn up :—

I.—METHODS OF PREVENTING THESE DISEASES BY LESSENING IMMORALITY.

(*a*) Education of both boys and girls in sex matters.
(*b*) Raising the age of consent to twenty.
(*c*) Abolition of slums by improved housing, &c.
(*d*) Protection societies, nursing homes, and rescue work.
(*e*) Increasing the number of recreation clubs for girls and boys.
(*f*) Stricter enforcement of solicitation laws.
(*g*) Admission of women into the police force.

II.—METHODS OF DEALING WITH THESE DISEASES WHEN THEY HAVE OCCURRED.

(*a*) Every facility for the cure and investigation of these diseases to be afforded by general hospitals, assisted, wherever necessary, by financial aid from the State.
(*b*) Conveyance of disease to wife or child should be made a sufficient cause of judicial separation.
(*c*) Compulsory confidential notification to a central authority of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and all resultant diseases. No man or woman suffering from venereal disease to be allowed to marry until complete cure has taken place.

III.—METHODS OF PROMOTING THESE REFORMS.

(*a*) Inasmuch as the spread of venereal diseases with their resultant evils vitally concern women and children :—Legislation to place women on an equal footing with men, politically, economically, and legally is necessary in order to carry these measures to a successful issue.
(*b*) The creation of a public opinion on these matters by the compilation and publication of reliable statistics on the prevalence of these diseases, the danger of their transmission, and their fatal effect on the race.

Compulsory notification was the only point upon which the meeting showed a divided opinion.

Dr. Katherine Maguire was chosen as the witness to represent the I.R.L. before the Commission. The proposals were submitted to the Commission, and in reply the I.R.L. were requested to submit them in a modified form, omitting altogether Clause I. (the methods of preventing these diseases by lessening immorality), and (*a*) of Clause III., as being incompatible with the scope of the investigation upon which the Commission are engaged. These omissions forcibly illustrate the inadequacy of the investigation.

LOUIE BENNETT.

IRISH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned Joint Committee inaugurated by the Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association met on January 29th, Miss Buchanan, P.L.G., in the chair. There was a large and representative attendance, including members of the Conservative and Unionist Association, the Franchise League, the Reform League, Anti-Suffrage Society, the White Ribbon Society, and the Women's Temperance, the Philanthropic, the Lend-a-Hand, and the Civic Leagues. The purpose of the meeting was the uniting of women of every opinion to work for the furtherance of women's interests in municipal affairs. Mr. Haslam stated that it was eighteen years since the Local Government Act was passed, and since then 110 women Poor Law Guardians have been elected, as against 4,000 to 6,000 men out of 158 Unions.

A. M. HASLAM.

ANNUAL

BARGAIN MONTH in "BENDUBLE" Footwear

The month of February is the great Bargain Month for the best of everything in footwear, for during that month the proprietors of the famous Benduble footwear offer special bargains all round solely with a view to introducing their goods to a still wider range of satisfied patrons. The special "one-month-only" bargain offers are set out below, and every reader of THE COMMON CAUSE should make sure to secure one or more of these

MONEY SAVING BARGAIN

The famous Benduble House Shoes and the Benduble Walking Boots and Shoes represent a perfection of foot-ease and comfort hitherto unattainable. Thanks to the flexible and welted soles made by British labour—a Benduble boot or shoe is as comfortable, well-fitting, and easy as is possible to obtain

Real Glacé Kid. Narrow, Medium, and Hygienic Shape.

REDUCED PRICES

The following price reductions are made during February, on all our latest styles, purely as an advertisement:—

5/11	BENDUBLE Ward Shoes for	...	5/4
6/6	" " " "	...	5/10
7/6	" Court Shoes "	...	6/8
7/6	" Evening Shoes for	...	6/8
9/6	" Light Walking Shoes for		8/5
10/6	" Walking Shoes for	...	9/4
11/6	" " " "	...	10/3
12/6	" " Boots "	...	11/2
13/6	" " Shoes "	...	12/-
13/6	" " " "	...	12/-
15/6	" " Boots "	...	13/11

In all cases postage 4d. on single pairs, two or more pairs post free.

In ordering, please state size (Benduble Footwear is made in all sizes and half-sizes), also state whether narrow, medium, or broad toe preferred. DO NOT FORGET the coupon below must in every case accompany order for February Bargain reductions.

You can post your order at once, or

Call at our Showrooms

and inspect the full range of bargain offers, or

Write for Footwear Book

which will be sent free.

Benduble Shoe Co. (Dept. R.)
443 West Strand, LONDON, W.C.
(First Floor.)
Hours 9.30—5. *Saturdays*, 1 o'clock.

BARGAIN COUPON

This coupon entitles you to the Bargain Prices for Benduble Footwear and other specialities. ("C.C.") Valid Feb. 1—28.

Highly recommended for Suffrage Workers and Marchers by Mrs. Alys Russell, Ford Place, Arundel.

DARN NO MORE

STOCKINGS & SOCKS THAT DON'T WANT MENDING

HOLE-PROOF HOSE.

If they are not "Hole-proof" we will give you NEW HOSE FREE.

"V. & H." Hole-proof Hosiery is ***BRITISH MADE*** from a specially manufactured yarn, lighter in weight, tougher and stronger than any other. So pliable, it gives to continued pressure and wear, is not thick and clumsy, but smart, luxuriously comfortable, shapely and well made. There is hardly any spring or elastic stretch in ordinary hose, and this accounts for the rapid appearance of holes.

TRY THEM FOR TWO MONTHS.

Then, if within that time a hole should appear, send them back at once with our Guarantee Ticket, which is sent with every pair we sell, and we will present you with new hose without extra cost.

The comfort and pleasure of good wearing hose to men conveys a sense of well-being and satisfaction all day long, while to business girls and busy housewives, to whom the weekly darning is a long and tiresome task, the benefit is incalculable. Many of the officials of the "Common Cause" have worn our hose, and are highly satisfied with it.

Prices:—

Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, ***2/10,*** post 2d.
Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, ***3/10,*** " 2d.
Colours: Gent's—Grey, Fawn, Tan, Drab, Purple, Navy, Dark Saxe, Blue, Green and Black. Ladies'—Grey, Brown, Saxe Blue, Navy, Champagne, Tan and Black.
SILK HOLE-PROOF. Sold under same guarantee as above.
Two Pairs of Gent's Socks, ***7/6,*** post 2d.
Two Pairs Ladies' Stockings, ***10/6*** " 2d.
Colours: Ladies'—Black, Navy Blue, Empire Blue, Pearl Grey, Purple, White, Champagne and Tan. Gent's—Black, Navy, Pearl Grey, Tan, and White.

VAUGHAN & HEATHER, LTD.
(Dept. 208),
The Mail Order House, Queen's Rd., BRIGHTON.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

FINLAND.

Death of Senator Mechelin.

We have to record the death of the distinguished patriot, M. Leo Mechelin, formerly President of the Senate of Finland, and frequently referred to in the Russian Press as "the uncrowned King of Finland." Senator Mechelin was at the head of the Government during those trying years from 1905-1907, and was all along a zealous supporter of women's rights. In the course of an audience with the Czar, when the question of electoral reform was under discussion, he spoke in favour of including women in the new Franchise Bill. The Czar expressed some doubt as to the wisdom of introducing so far-reaching a step, whereupon he replied: "The public opinion of our country demands it, nor is there any reason to fear that women will vote with any less sense of responsibility than do men." These words settled the question, and Women's Suffrage was included in the Government Bill which was shortly afterwards brought before the Four Estates.

FRANCE.

The last congress of the *Union Française pour le Suffrage des Femmes* voted a resolution that suffragists should claim to have their names registered on election lists, in order to provide themselves with a further opportunity for pleading their cause. In February, 1912, four ladies presented themselves to the Mayor of Lyons, accompanied by two electors, to demand the registration of their names. Their names were actually inscribed, but they were eventually sent for to explain their application, and their names were erased, not, however, before they had fully stated their claim to vote. The election lists in France will shortly be closed, and *La Française* meanwhile invites Suffragists to follow the example of the women of Lyons.

WOMEN MUNICIPAL VOTERS IN GERMANY.

Women in Germany are allowed a very restricted share in local government. Their rights vary according to the locality, but they are seldom permitted to vote in person, and in the case of a married woman, it is her husband who acts as proxy. *Die Frauenfrage* informs us that the Landtag of the Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg has agreed to a proposal by which women of twenty-four years of age and upwards can both vote and stand for election in certain municipal committees, especially those concerned with the Poor Law. An attempt made by the Social Democratic Party to elect a woman Poor Law Guardian at the last meeting of the Berlin Town Councillors was defeated.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden the situation is critical. The King made mention of Women's Suffrage in opening the Riksdag last month, announcing in his speech from the throne that Bills would be laid before Parliament for granting the political franchise to women, and stating that both justice and the welfare of the State demanded that the rights of political citizenship should be extended to them. But the Upper Chamber, where Conservative influence predominates, may again stand in the way; and a deputation of "Moderate women within the Union for Women's Political Suffrage" has recently waited on Herr Trygger and Herr Lindman, the leaders of the Conservative party in the Upper and Lower Chambers. The women presented a written appeal for a favourable lead to the party in both houses when the question of Women's Suffrage arises. The appeal touches on the well-worn allegations of the Conservative press, that women take no interest in public matters, and points to the great interest of women in the efficient maintenance of national defence shown by the petition lately presented on the subject to the King, signed by over 265,000 names collected by women in one month. The deputation met with a very courteous reception, but both leaders maintained their well-known attitude upon the question.

U. S. A.

Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee has become a leader of the Democratic Party in Colorado, through her appointment as Chairman of the State Committee. "The news," says the *Woman's Journal*, "has been received with much interest by the nation's Suffragists, for it is difficult to see how the Democrats can withhold the vote from women when women are sitting on their main Councils."

The Congressional Union for Women's Suffrage has issued a statement, appealing to the Democratic party, as being the party at present in power, and therefore responsible for giving or for withholding the Women's Suffrage Amendment which would enfranchise women throughout the United States.

[NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.

A B C OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

WHY DO WOMEN WANT THE VOTE?

Women want the Vote because they want to help.

Cannot they help in other ways? Yes, of course they can. They can help, and do, in the home. But they see that many of the laws passed by men

TOUCH THE HOME,

and that is one of the reasons why they want to help to choose those who make the laws. Women know more than men do about home-making. They believe there is no subject of greater National and Imperial importance than

GOOD HOMES,

and they can't make good homes in bad houses. Women may scrub the floors, and wash the walls, and clean the windows all day long; but if you have

BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS

you can't have good homes. Everyone who says to a woman "Your sphere is the home" admits that housing laws matter more to women than to men; and everyone who says to her "It is your business to look after the children" admits that she has the very deepest interest in

LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

If she is to "take care of the children" she must ask for a vote; because she has an interest in good housing, in education, in "the Children's Charter," in the medical inspection of school children, and dozens of other Acts of Parliament.

If she is a really good and careful house-keeper—and to be a good home-maker you must take an interest in house-keeping—she will be interested in Free Trade and Tariff Reform. If prices go up or wages go down

THE WOMAN IS THE FIRST TO SUFFER,

and so she wants to help to decide.

But, you will say, perhaps, these are domestic matters, and much of the work can be done by Local Government, for which women have votes already!

Women want

GOOD LAWS AS WELL AS GOOD ADMINISTRATION,

and you can't get good laws by Local Government. Besides, very few women have got even the Municipal vote—the franchise for them is on a much narrower qualification than it is for men—and before they do very much, even in administering the law, they want

A MUCH WIDER MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE LAW,

so that more women can vote, and more serve on Local Government bodies.

Women are interested in

IMPERIAL QUESTIONS, TOO.

Free Trade and Tariff Reform are Imperial questions, but they hit the women first. Home Rule is an Imperial question. Don't you think the women are interested in that? Or do you think they don't suffer when war breaks out at home or abroad?

Women are deeply interested in

OUR GREAT INDIAN EMPIRE;

they know that women in India suffer many things. Some of them are the result of British rule, and some might be alleviated by British help—and they know such sufferings are rarely seen, and still more rarely understood by men; and so they want to help.

Do you think they can do all they want

BY INFLUENCE, WITHOUT THE VOTE?

How would men like it if they had only "influence," and their wives had the vote? They do influence their wives, but I think they would feel when it came to politics, and their wives perhaps were tremendously interested in some affair of their own, they would be

APT TO FORGET

their husbands' affairs in the excitement of the election!

When men get to work at an election, or between elections, they may begin by thinking about all sorts of problems in which women's interests are concerned as well as their own, for there are really *no* problems which do not concern women; but in the rush and press of political work, they have no time to remember the problems which concern women

MORE THAN MEN.

and so these difficulties are not dealt with, or if they become too pressing, they are dealt with in a great hurry, and so the root of the trouble is not reached. It is hard enough to push any reform through our slow-moving machinery, and still harder to get these reforms properly thought out and debated. When there are few votes behind them, it becomes almost impossible.

That is just what the women feel. They have tried "influence" for a very long while, trying to get men to do things for them; and now they look round on our great city slums, and our little country slums, and they look at the infant death-rate, and they say—

"IF YOU WANT A THING WELL DONE, DO IT YOURSELF!"

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ "The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque / postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."*

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____
(in full.)

To the Secretary _____ Society for Women's Suffrage,

Or the Secretary, National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

* Please cross out if not required.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

The Manchester Society for Women's Suffrage

will hold a

GRAND SUFFRAGE MARKET

in the MILTON HALL, Deansgate.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, February 26th, 27th, and 28th.

To raise **£1,000** for work in preparation for the next General Election.

OPENERS.

LADY ABERCONWAY on Thursday 26th, at 2 o'clock.

Chairman: Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A.

LADY ROCHDALE on Friday 27th, at 2 o'clock.

Chairman: Mrs. Arthur Schuster.

J. R. CLYNES Esq, M.P. on Saturday 28th, at noon.

Chairman: Alfred Brookes Esq, J.P.

DONATIONS IN MONEY OR GOODS WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED BY MRS. HILLER, (the Hon. Sec., at the Offices, 16, Deansgate, Manchester.

ADMISSION. Season Tickets 2/6. Thursday all day and until 5 p.m. on Friday and Saturday 1/-. After 6d.

HALF-PRICE SALE

BURBERRY

WEATHERPROOFS

1913 Model Top-coats & Gowns

FINAL REDUCTIONS

RACE BURBERRYS in light green coatings. Bust 38 and 40 inches. Usual prices 3½ and 4 gns. **SALE PRICE 21/-**

TWEED RACE BURBERRYS and Semi-Ulsters. Bust 38 inches. Usual price 4 gns. **SALE PRICE 42/-**

GABARDINE BURBERRYS. Fawn and Covert shades, lined throughout with Burberry-proofed wool. Usual price 3 gns. **SALE PRICE 45/-**

BURELLA BURBERRYS — dark brown only — lined proofed wool. Usual price 4 gns. **SALE PRICE 42/-**

BURBERRY GOWNS, various models in Clachan Tweeds. Busts 38 inches. Usual price 9 gns. **SALE PRICE 73/6.**

CIRCULAR CAPES in Tweed. Usual prices 4 and 5 gns. **SALE PRICE 10/6.**

BURBERRY HATS, trimmed with natural plumage. Usual prices 1 and 2 gns. **SALE PRICES 5/- and 7/6.**

For full list of Bargains, write for SALE CATALOGUE, post free.

The Burberry

BURBERRYS Haymarket LONDON

Motherhood.

By Ada Nield Chew.

The mother had been away from her children a whole day. As the train brought her nearer and nearer homewards, she thought of them lovingly, but not anxiously. She often left them for longer than a day, for she was a woman of some wealth and wide interests. Furthermore, she held wifehood and motherhood to be a profession; and the former not less than the latter. Therefore, when her husband wished to enjoy a foreign tour without the children, she left them without demur, for a wife's place (she argued) is by her husband's side. She was most careful and particular in her choice of nurse; and when a middle-aged spinster friend of her own consented even to don uniform, in order to take charge of the children, the mother's heart was filled with satisfaction; for she knew that her babies would henceforth be safe in the intelligent, cultured, conscientious care of a lady whose ideals of duty were as high as her own.

A motor car met her at the station, and the three miles run brought her to the door of her home. The hall covered more ground space than does the whole of most working-class homes; the drawing-room, with its wide windows showing wider views of tree, and field, and sky; of quaint village set in soft, verdant south country, was as big as all the rooms in a workman's dwelling put together. The walls were lined with books, the chintzes were gay, and the carpet thick; the wood fire crackled joyously in the open fireplace.

There was a sound of an opening door in the distance, and then of joyous voices and scampering feet. The door burst open, and it but needed a glance at the mother's face to see how well beloved were the two who came in so boisterously, and greeted her so gaily. Both were well-grown, and glowing with health and vitality. The girl in a white cambric overall, and the boy in his white serge knickers and white silk blouse made a lovely picture as they clung round their beautiful mother's knees.

During many hours of the day they were invisible, away in their own quarters, specially fitted up for their use. But this was the mother's hour, and they had a free run of the drawing-room while it lasted. To-day as they played the mother dreamed. Mother-like, she looked ahead, and felt in her inmost being that *her* special children had been created for great destinies. The boy would make his mark—the world would certainly be the better for her having borne him. The girl, too—for she was a modern woman—would do things. She shall go to Girton. . . . The lady nurse came for her charges. The mother followed them upstairs, and later, when she was a radiant vision in the pink evening gown, she had a peep in the nurseries again at the children in their bath. But she could not stay. People were dining; and the profession of wifehood has its dues as well as that of motherhood.

* * * * * *

The same day. A workman's home in the mean street of a mean town. The only furniture was a deal table under the window, a wooden "squab" (sofa) in a corner, and a wooden chair or two. The fire was banked up with slack picked up round the coal-pits, the shafts of which could be seen from the window. The outlook from the window was immediately of a tiny back yard; and further, of heaps of industrial refuse, and of other "homes" exactly resembling this. It was a windy day, and the filthy dust and dirt from the ill-made roads, and the smoke- and smut-laden air from the coal-pits and other flourishing industrial concerns, swept into the house in clouds whenever the door was open.

A woman sat in the corner, beside the "squab," on which lay a child of about two years old. By the size of its body one would have said that it was three or four months old; by the expression of its face one would have said that it had lived a hundred years. The legs and arms were like sticks, the fingers like claws.

The woman beside it was not its mother. She was a neighbour, who was giving it what attention she could whilst its mother was at work. She was full of loving kindness, however, and in the expression of her face might be read the tragedy of her own motherhood. No less than eleven times had this woman paid the price which every happy mother pays for her child. Eleven times had she paid a yet heavier price—toll due to the industrial conditions amongst which she lived—eleven coffins had enclosed the fruit of all her travail. "Yes," she said, in answer to an inquiring glance towards the sofa, "she's going to lose it. But it's a good job, if she can only think so. She's got three others, and he's only a labourer. When he works a full week, it's only eighteen shillings, and the weather's always making short time; and now he's got a cough, and some days has a job to go at all. He's never worked a full week since I knew him. She was clemming all the time she carried this one."

In the next mean street is a spotlessly clean little home; kept so, in face of the filthy industrial surroundings, at what cost of unremitting labour only those who live in these districts know. The last time I called the young wife was momentarily expecting to become a mother. She was looking forward with tender joy to the advent of that precious first baby, who had unduly delayed his appearance till some time after his parents' marriage.

The moment I appeared she burst into tears. "He's dead!" she cried. "I only had him a month. He was healthy enough when he was born, and then he just seemed to pine and waste away. Such a bonny little thing he was——"

She sobbed out her grief into silence, for I had no words. It is one thing to read of high infant death-rates in industrial districts; it is another to see it in actual practice. What must it mean to women in their sheer mother-grief?

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Anna Maria, Missionary.

By Elizabeth Banks.

(Author of "The Autobiography of a Newspaper Girl," "The Luck of the Black Cat, &c.).

I ALWAYS call Anna Maria "the Missionary," because I use her for the purpose of converting the heathen. She doesn't know that I regard her in that light, for I am, I hope, possessed of a certain amount of tact and diplomacy, and if she once got an inkling of the use to which I put her, she would cease to come to see me.

And I don't intend to lose Anna Maria. She is valuable, and aside from all considerations of value, I love Anna Maria for herself alone. She is different from most women of my acquaintance. She has a private income of the "unearned increment" sort. No getting of her bread by the toil of her hands, the sweat of her brow, or gymnastic exercises of the intellect for Anna Maria, and I will say it is restful to be brought into close relationship with somebody who does not have to work and worry to-day in order that she may be able to work and worry to-morrow. With all my other women friends I have to pick and choose my time for going to see them, or ringing them up on the telephone to ask them to come and see me. Anna Maria is always at my disposal, and I haven't any conscience about calling her away from "woman's sphere" at any hour of the day.

It was Anna Maria who converted me to a belief in the Suffrage. Half a dozen years ago I took no particular interest in the matter. I wasn't an "Anti." I was merely indifferent, and I was under the impression that I was too busy to worry about Votes for Women.

On the other hand, Anna Maria was a strong "Anti," and one day soon after my return from a long visit to America, she began railing against the Suffragists and thanking Heaven that although so many of her friends had "gone over" to them, I was on her side.

"I'm not precisely against it," I said wearily. "I just haven't time to take on any more 'Causes' and 'Movements.'"

"Well, you *ought* to be against it," she said snappishly. "I call it utter laziness in you."

"Anna Maria," I said, "it isn't true. I'm not lazy."

"You *are* lazy. You sit on a fence and do nothing. You've got to be for a thing or against it. As for me, I'm absolutely and irrevocably against it!"

"Why?" I asked indifferently.

Then Anna Maria opened her mouth and spake for about the space of an hour. Strangely, weirdly, did she speak, telling just why she was against women having the vote.

"There, now!" she exclaimed. "You've got arguments enough to last you for a lifetime, and mind you make good use of them!"

"Oh, I will, I surely will!" I answered earnestly, and then I went home, and I have been using Anna Maria and her "arguments" ever since. I think of her always as "the missionary," and whenever a heathen enters my home, I telephone for Anna Maria.

Why, only a day or two ago a most delightful man came to have tea with me, and we were talking about the chances of a Suffrage Bill during this present session of Parliament. The man is an Anti-Suffragist, and when he got on the subject of Votes for Women, I asked him if he would excuse me a minute as I suddenly remembered I must send a telephone message. I went into another room and quietly telephoned to Anna Maria, asking her to run in and meet the delightful man, but to come as though by accident. She came, and most diplomatically I led the talk back to the Suffrage.

"You will find my friend agrees with you perfectly," I said to the man, and then they two talked about why women should never, no never, have a vote. I ought, perhaps, to explain that by this time Anna Maria knows I have become a Suffragist, but she hasn't the slightest notion that it was her "arguments" that made me one, so she is always hoping to "get me back," as she phrases it. Poor dear Anna Maria!

Well, the delightful man, after a long talk with Anna Maria, got a rather tired look on his face. This morning I had a letter from him in which he says that he is not sure that he objects to the vote for *all* women, and then he goes on to say he was charmed to meet my friend, but he hopes I won't mind if he confesses to have found her somewhat lacking in logic. I count that man as a future worker in the Suffrage Cause. Anna Maria never fails me in the matter of making converts. I turn her on to every Anti-suffragist who seems to me worth the trouble of converting. I say sweetly and guilelessly:

"Now, you two will like to know one another, I'm sure, because you're both Anti-suffragists and you can cheer one another up. Anna Maria is not only an Anti-Suffragist, but she knows *why* she's one."

Then Anna Maria begins to tell "why," and gradually I see the queer, tired expression come over the face of the other Anti, and within a week or two she is sure to send me a note saying she has been thinking things over, and it really seems to her all the arguments are in favour of women's voting.

So Anna Maria goes on and on, conquering and to conquer. Already she has made thirty-three converts whom I can count by name, besides, I am sure, making many others who have not, perhaps, been quite certain what it was that turned them, because I take advantage of every opportunity to induce Anna Maria to talk against the Suffrage when we are together at large tea-parties and in crowds of men and women elsewhere.

Some of my other friends think it very strange that I don't try to convert Anna Maria by showing her the extreme foolishness of her "arguments." But, frankly, I don't want Anna Maria to get converted to the Suffrage. Nothing she could ever say in favour of the vote could be so convincing as what she says against it, so I shall try to keep her "anti" just as long as I can.

CANADA FOR WOMEN

The opportunities for women in Canada in every branch of life are fully described in a new edition of the pamphlet "Canada for Woman," issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Write to-day for a copy, which will gladly be sent post free.

Canadian Pacific Railway,
62-65, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

John Pound & Co.

SPECIALISTS
. . IN . .
LADIES' WRIST BAGS.

Large Selection in stock from 7/6 to £5 5s.

Write for Catalogue.

Lady's Wrist Bag, made of FINE MOROCCO, Captive Purse, SILVER GILT mounts.
Colours: Navy Blue, Violet, Black, Green, 25 6

268-270, Oxford Street, W.
211, Regent Street, W. 67, Piccadilly, W.
177-178, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 243, Brompton Rd., S.W.
81-84, LEADENHALL ST., London, E.C.

Anderson, Anderson & Anderson, Ltd.

Makers of the Army and Navy
REGULATION WATERPROOFS.

WATERPROOF HATS

Made in a great variety of silks, Tweeds, Twills and velvets.

Have the appearance of ordinary Hats yet afford absolute protection.

Moreover they are Smart, Stylish and THE THING NOW for the Outdoor Woman.

. . FOR . .

Fishing, Shooting, Golfing, Motoring,

AN ESSENTIAL PART OF THE WET WEATHER KIT.

7/6 10/6 12/6

¶ Nothing is more annoying to the outdoor woman than the necessity of carrying an umbrella.

¶ We have designed and produced these Waterproof Hats to enable the Sportswoman to brave all weathers without the bother of taking an umbrella or struggling along with it against a strong wind.

¶ They are smart, comely and snug, fit closely to the head, and give absolute protection from wind, cold and wet. They are not unsightly, but made of dainty materials, in fashionable colours, and have the appearance of ordinary hats.

With an "Anderson" Coat and Hat YOU CAN DEFY THE WEATHER.

A SELECTION SENT ON APPROVAL.

37, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.
58-59, CHARING CROSS, S.W. **LONDON.**

A Special Department for Ladies and Children.

DOWIE & MARSHALL

Shoe Makers,

Founded in 1824. **455, WEST STRAND, LONDON.**

COAL PATRONISED BY THE LEADING SUFFRAGISTS. THAT LIGHTS QUICKLY, BURNS BRIGHTLY, AND LEAVES LITTLE ASH. SUCH IS THE **LILLESHALL COAL.** A DELIGHT TO USE. **RING UP 1375 PADD.** TO ORDER.

KITCHEN NUTS, 24/6; SPECIAL HOUSE, 26/6; BEST DERBY BRIGHTS, 28/6

OTHER QUALITIES AND ANTHRACITE AT CURRENT PRICES.

Agent: **MRS. KAYE, Member J.L.W.S., 2, Tavistock Road, Bayswater, W.**

WESTBOURNE PARK COAL & IRON CO., Westbourne Park Rd., W.

Correspondence.

THE PLACE OF HANDICRAFT IN EDUCATION.

Madam,—I did not use the word "work" in the sense of manual labour only. It is the phrase "joy of work" to which I object. Mrs. Smith Masters uses it in its right sense; but the reactionaries will attach another and far different meaning to the expression. The "dignity of labour" has been used to justify the shameless exploitation of the workers and the "joy of work" will suffer a similar degradation.

Mrs. Smith Masters misunderstands my remarks about the teaching of "household arithmetic." If the subject is used as a means of educational development, then I raise no objection; but personal observation has convinced me that "household arithmetic" is advocated for the purpose of restricting the general education of girls, and confining them to their "proper sphere"—the home.

Our primary education system has not broken down. There is no need to clamour for the spread of manual instruction. "Book learning" is not the only means of child-education in the schools—though mankind would be the loser if "book learning" were discarded entirely. If Mrs. Smith Masters will visit the primary schools she will find the teachers only too anxious to adopt modern methods. As a profession, primary teachers are most progressive, and to its credit be it said, the Board of Education encourages elasticity and freedom. We value "manual instruction" as an instrument of education, but at the same time "book learning" has its place also.

The reforms needed in the primary schools are not so much in the methods of instruction as in the conditions which make the attainment of true educational ideals almost impossible. Classes of sixty children, and the excessive employment of totally unqualified teachers, are doing their best to nullify the good effects of the most up-to-date methods and principles. When the country learns that it is more economical to invest £1,000 in the provision of an adequate and well-qualified teaching staff, than to throw away £200 on incompetent persons, the primary schools will be in a position to reveal, to their full extent, the potentialities which are now lying dormant.

One last word about the "joy of work." We do not live to work, but work to live. The phrase is trite, but it is true of both manual and mental work. What we all require to learn is not so much the "joy of work," as the "joy of play." The right use of our leisure is as important to ourselves and society as the fulfilment of our daily tasks. It was not during her hours of toil, but in her intervals of leisure, that Joan of Arc received her inspirations, and so it has been right through the world's history. The "joy of work" is a phrase beloved of the privileged classes, because it keeps the Gibeonites in their places. Reformers should shun the phrase, which is as full of danger as the offering of the Greeks was to the city of Priam.

A. W. Dakers.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Madam,—I am a life governor of one of our largest London hospitals, a member of "the Red Cross," and my husband was, for upwards of twenty-one years, vicar of a parish near a county asylum with 1131 patients. Having read in your columns the correspondence on County Asylums, may I be allowed space for a few suggestions:—

(1) When patients are *suspected* of insanity (before being "certified as insane" and sent to an asylum) they should be placed under observation, and receive intelligent treatment from a brain specialist and careful nursing by fully trained experienced persons. These half-way houses could be special wards in connection with any existing hospitals.

(2) *Women medical inspectors* for all asylums (public and private) and in "homes." Much more superintendence and care are needed than is at present given.

(3) Patients should be classified.

(4) That the "charge nurse" in every ward should be fully trained and a person of high mental and moral intelligence—one who has loving sympathy with "the saddest form of human pain."

(5) That there should be *two* committees; men to look after the fabric and *all* business matters, and a women's committee to look after the comfort and general well-being of the patients and to protect them. It would correct flagrant abuses. What can *men* know of the needs of these helpless creatures, a large number of whom are women? Even if capable of doing so, these poor sufferers have absolutely no opportunity of making complaint till they are recovering, and then they are warned *not to*, or they will not be allowed to leave till the matter has been "fully investigated."

X. A. P. A.

ARMED RESISTANCE.

Madam,—It appears to me that we Constitutional Suffragists put ourselves in a very false position towards militancy if we condone the threatened militancy of Ulster. Ulstermen, to quote their leader (*Times*, January 24th) consider themselves justified in "using force and every means at their power" to resist, if passed, an Act of Parliament which they consider unjust, because it may lessen their political rights in one corner of the United Kingdom, and lead to unfair treatment in the Law Courts; they are prepared to defy any such Act, and to take the lives of any who, representing legal authority, may try to enforce their compliance. But women actually are destitute of political rights all through the United Kingdom; they have no voice at all in the making of the laws by which their cases are tried; for the cases themselves, they are refused all representatives of their own sex among solicitors, counsel, magistrates, judges, or jury; and how unfair the sentences can be where women are concerned, is well known to Suffragists. Personally, I consider the Home Rule Bill unfair to Ulster, but it seems to me that only prejudice and ignorance can blind thinking people to the much greater unfairness in the whole treatment of

women. The fact that the injustice has been inveterate—"it has always been so"—actually appears, in some quarters, to be thought an excuse for it.

And to remedy a lesser injustice, Ulster is prepared to kill. Suffragettes, thank heaven, have shrunk from this hideous step. Yet the whole press speaks as though the taking of human life in Ulster would be a less serious crime than the burning of empty houses in England. Let me not be misunderstood. I am convinced that either crime might be committed by high-minded men and women; but high-minded men and women have burnt witches and heretics alive, and thought they did God service. We of the National Union have it at heart to persuade possible militants that the injustice our sisters endure, great as it is, will be more surely and truly remedied in the long-run if we refrain from the horrible provocation of suffering, bitterness, and hatred, that every type of war involves. We shall never persuade them, if they see that we condone it in Ireland.

F. THELIAN STAWELL.

[*We heartily agree with Miss Stawell, and regret that any comment in this paper on the position of Ulster should have seemed like an advocacy or approval of violence.*—ED., C.C.]

CONCENTRATING ON THE VOTE.

MADAM,—I was very much interested to see in THE COMMON CAUSE that other Suffragists besides myself have determined to withhold their financial support from most social and philanthropic societies till the vote is won, for the reason that it is "the tap-root, &c." This explains to me a sentence in a letter from Lord Knutsford to me, in reply to mine, saying I had "decided to withhold my subscription, as I felt the sooner we women had a voice in the laws the sooner much of the misery and illness would be stopped; and I also thought there would be fewer rich men signing cheques for large amounts for the London Hospital of a morning, whilst at the same time helping to fill the lock hospitals at night." He was rather furious with me.

BEATRICE CHAPMAN.

A WOMAN SEA-CAPTAIN.

MADAM,—The following communication reached me a few days ago: "The First Woman Sea-Captain.—In Copenhagen, the widow of a doctor, Frau von Branditz, has passed the last examination of the School of Navigation with great success, and has received permission to act as sea-captain. She has succeeded in getting an appointment, and will, at the end of this month, take command of a 3,000 ton steamer to English and Russian ports."

Frau von Branditz may be the first woman appointed as captain of a ship, but she is not the first who has acted as captain. Some of your readers may remember a couplet, which they perhaps regarded as a mere jingle of rhyme:—

"Jenny Taylor makes the sailor,
But Moses makes the man."

Of course, Moses was the great ready-made clothier, but who was Jenny Taylor? She was the wife of a sea-captain who used to take her with him on his voyages. On one of these voyages he died, and his widow brought the ship home, as none of the crew knew anything of navigation. After her return she set up a sort of Marine Academy, somewhere in the Minories, and there for many years she "made the sailor." I think the Little Midshipman originally "hung out" at her academy.

M. A. M. M.

MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

MADAM,—I gather from your foot-note to my letter of last week that I did not make my meaning plain. To Mrs. Fawcett's contention that Mormonism, as practised in the Suffrage State of Utah, carries with it no stigma because polygamy has been "prohibited," I replied in effect that the "prohibition" is, to all intents and purposes, a dead letter. You take me *au pied de la lettre* and say that polygamy has not ceased to exist in any State. If your retort means anything it must mean that polygamy in Utah is not more general and in no way more overlooked in Utah than in England. As I believe that that is the honest opinion of yourself and Mrs. Fawcett and represents the average knowledge of Suffragists regarding the relation between conditions in England and conditions in Suffrage States in America and elsewhere, I propose to leave the matter there, and to accept your rebuke for being "so unskilful a controversialist."

HELEN PAGE, Assistant Secretary N.L.O.W.S.

[*Miss Page, however, does not explain with what object she brought in "Mormonism," if she did not mean "polygamy." We remind her that a prominent politician was recently driven out of public life in Utah because he was found to be a polygamist.*—ED., C.C.]

THE ABUSE OF CONTROVERSY.

MADAM,—No doubt you have seen the article in *Mackirdy's Weekly* on "Militancy"—surely, such a cowardly attack as this should be protested against by all Constitutional Suffragists. Let us have no hand in supporting Mrs. Mackirdy when she adopts abuse which is far beyond even the limits of present Cabinet Ministers. She hits "below the belt," and her statements (to use her own phrase) are "false as hell."

GEORGE L. BROWN.

[*We agree with our correspondent that no good purpose can be served by mere abuse.*—ED., C.C.]

LEGAL EQUALITY OF THE SEXES.

MADAM,—It may interest your readers to learn that the demand for the legal equality of the sexes was first formulated in Switzerland in 1868 by Frau Marie Goegg, the founder of the first International Women's Union. This almost synchronises with the petition of John Stuart Mill.

DORA E. HECHT.

Books Received.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. By Cecil Chapman. (Second Edition. David Nutt. 2s. 6d.)

THE WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA. (Free on application to the Canadian and Pacific Railway, 62-65, Charing Cross, W.C.)

HOW TO ARGUE SUCCESSFULLY. An Exposition of the Principles and Methods of Argument. By William Macpherson. (Routledge. 1s.)

LETTERS OF A SCHOOL MA'AM. By A. B. de Bury. With Introduction by the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., K.P. 2s.

WOMEN AMONG THE NATIONS. By Frances Swiney. ("The Awakener," 25, Victoria Street, S.W. 6d net.)

PEACH BLOOM. A Play in Four Acts, by Northrop Morse. (The Sociological Fund Review of Reviews, New York. 1 dollar.)

Insure against Colds and Influenza!

It is mainly the 'run-down' who take cold; and a cold caught now may harass you for months; a touch of Influenza may find some hidden weakness, and cause irreparable mischief.

Nothing else that medical science can offer will build you up so surely as Hall's Wine — nothing else will so surely re-inforce vitality, strengthen your resistive power, safeguard you against the weather's treachery.

In the rebuilding of strength after Influenza, Hall's Wine has no equal. As a doctor has declared (his letter may be seen): "After Influenza, the tonic and restorative properties of Hall's Wine are marvellous."

Strengthen your system with a short course of Hall's Wine NOW.

Hall's Wine

THE SUPREME TONIC RESTORATIVE

NOTE THIS GUARANTEE.—Buy a bottle of Hall's Wine to-day. If you feel no real benefit after taking half of it, return us the half-empty bottle in 14 days, and we will refund your outlay.

Extra large size, 3/6; smaller size, 2/-. Sold by all Wine Merchants, and licensed Grocers and Chemists.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:
STEPHEN SMITH & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOW, LONDON.

T. P's. WEEKLY.

FEBRUARY 13th, 1914.

ONE PENNY.

MRS. HENRY FAWCETT,

The Statesman of the Suffrage Movement.

BY

REGINALD R. BUCKLEY

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

A RECEPTION

to welcome the Delegates from the NORTHERN MEN'S FEDERATION for WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE will be held at the

CAXTON HALL, Westminster,

On Sunday, February 15th, 8 to 11 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

by Members of the Actresses' Franchise League.

SPEECHES from the Delegates.

TICKETS, 2/6 each, from the A.F.L., 2, Robert Street, Adelphi.

LONDON SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES, 58, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

Reception to Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

And the Council of the N.U.W.S.S.

CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W. (ST. JAMES'S PARK STATION.)

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 8.30 to 11 p.m.

SPEECHES, MUSIC, TEA AND COFFEE.

Invitation Tickets to N.U. Delegates (enquiries as above). Tickets for the General Public, 2s., Half-price to members of The London Society as above or at the door. (Morning Dress Optional.)

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB,

3, York Street, St. James's, S.W.

For **MEN** and **WOMEN** interested in the Suffrage Movement.

Subscriptions £1 11s. 6d Apply Secretary.

CONSTANT LECTURES ARRANGED.

Table d'hôte luncheons 1s. 6d., dinners 2s., served daily. Light refreshments can be obtained at any time.

Inexpensive bedrooms for lady members.

ALL SUFFRAGISTS

Should attend the

PUBLIC MEETING

(Organised by the Votes for Women Fellowship)

KINGSWAY HALL

(Kingsway, W.C.)

Thursday, February 26th

at **8** *p.m.*

Chair: **Mrs. PETHICK LAWRENCE.**

Speakers:

Sir HARRY JOHNSTON

(The famous explorer and administrator),

Miss LENA ASHWELL

Mr. GEORGE LANSBURY

and Mr. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Tickets 2/6, 1/- and 6d. from the Ticket Secretary, Votes for Women, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet St, E.C.

To secure good seats, take tickets at once.

THE COMMON CAUSE.

2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. | **Price 1d.** | **Tel. Address: "Homosum, London."**

Telephone: 1910 Gerrard. | **Press Tels.: Office Address.**

POSTAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BRITISH ISLES, 6s. 6d. ABROAD, 8s. 8d. PER ANNUM.

LITERARY CONTRIBUTIONS *should be addressed to the Editor,* THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. The Editor, however, accepts no responsibility for unsolicited matter, and no manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.*

ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, *Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Tuesday. Advertisement Representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

NOTICE.—*This paper is obtainable at newsagents and bookstalls by mid-day on Friday. If any difficulty is found in obtaining it locally, please communicate with The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

The Seeds of Time.

"If you can look into the seeds of time,
And say which grains will grow, and which will not . . ."

To look into the seeds of time and prophesy their growing is a rash business for any reformer. To find fault with the world as it is is always easy, for faults are obvious enough, and we all suffer from them; but to prophesy the future is to provoke the charge of idle dreaming or deliberate deceit. Yet, after all, prophecy which is based on history is not altogether idle, and some of the prophecies of Suffragists have already been turned into history elsewhere.

The growing of the seeds of time depends, like that of other seeds, on the ground they are sown in. There are, in all great movements of the human spirit, the seeds of discord, which may ripen into antagonism. It is the belief of Anti-suffragists and the fear of some who are not Anti-suffragists, that these are the seeds which Women's Suffrage will grow. It is the unshakable and triumphant belief of Suffragists that their movement has in it the beginnings of a far better understanding and more lovely co-operation between men and women than the world has seen yet.

On Saturday of this week the National Union will demonstrate in the Albert Hall the fact that the Suffrage movement stands for co-operation here, as it has created co-operation in other lands.

After all, Women's Suffrage has come of age! Our sisters in New Zealand celebrate this year the coming of age of their freedom, born in 1893, and the first of the Australian States is only a few months behind. It is not a very long time, but long enough to show at least the beginnings of disaster, if disaster were really coming. "None of the conditions which would make Women's Suffrage disastrous in this country exist in Australia and New Zealand," say our opponents. But surely human nature exists even there. Men are still men, and women women at the antipodes. And if the political enfranchisement of women is to bring dissension into the home, and antagonism between the sexes, this result will as surely follow in any land where women have the vote, as here in Great Britain.

Well, it has not followed. There has been no one-sex legislation, and no antagonism. There has been throughout co-operation. All that is done best in the world has been done by men and women together. Selma Lagelof, the great Norwegian Suffragist, speaking of "woman's little masterpiece—the home," reminds us that this masterpiece is not her work alone; woman and man made it together. Most of us know at least some homes that are, in this co-operation, almost perfect—as perfect as anything human can be, and that is much. But the State men have made practically alone. If they co-operated with women there, we think they might get at least a little nearer to that unattainable perfection, simply because to get it we should use the whole brain of the race instead of half.

Is it not the strangest of all arguments to say, "Our problems here are on a larger scale, and much older, and more complex and deeper-rooted than elsewhere, and therefore we dare not give the vote to women"? It is as though one should say, "Because I have a difficult piece of work to do, I will only use one half of my brain. You, who have a comparatively easy one, can, of course, afford to use the whole of yours!"

Stranger still is the argument so often used that, because men have not been able to bring about a perfect state of affairs even for themselves with their votes, women are foolish to suppose that the vote is much use. To reason thus is to ignore the whole line of Suffrage argument. We do not claim that women, *if they alone had the vote*, would do very much, or do better than the men. We are not staggered at the discovery that men have not been able *by themselves*, to make, even for themselves, perfect conditions. The failure is what we should expect. One sex alone is a false representation, a half intelligence. To enfranchise one only is as foolish as to make a two-wheeled cart and expect it to run straight with only one wheel! "Put on the other," say the Suffragists; but their opponents sorrowfully reply that if one wheel works so badly, it is foolish to hope for good results by putting on another. "This wheel we made larger and stronger in 1867," say they, "and again in 1884, and still, the cart does not run really well!" It never will run well till it has two wheels.

It is true that there is a certain antagonism between the sexes. But it is not caused by the demand for the vote. There is antagonism in the labour market, where men unite to keep out female labour, which, because it is the labour of the powerless, is cheap, and dangerous to men striving to raise the standard of life. There is the fear of the men, who dread the under-cutting of the women; there is the resentment of women, who find the doors of skilled industry closed against them. Such an antagonism seems to us a tragedy, for men and women should fight, not against each other, but side by side. Without a doubt, the competition of women has prevented men from gaining as much from increased prosperity as they hoped. The existence of a great mass of badly-paid, unskilled, unorganised labour is like a mill-stone round the neck of those who are organised and skilled. Here, therefore, there is a real antagonism, but it is one which Women's Suffrage will not increase, but help to remove.

From this antagonism not labour only, but humanity suffers, for if labour is solidaire, so also is the race itself. How slow we are to learn that if one member suffers, all the body suffers with it! And how terribly we suffer for our slowness. Only recently we read the quoted opinion of some enthusiast, who "admitted that she was willing to sweat the last ounce out of the mothers if it would help to make better children." What an imbecility! As if you could sacrifice one part of the community, and benefit another! As if mothers could be sweated and children gain by it! It would be as reasonable to say: "I would remove your brain if that would strengthen your heart, or cut off your right arm if it would improve your left." And, in fact, much recent legislation has proceeded on these lines, and "sweated the last ounce out of the mothers," in the wild hope that by these means some advantage may be gained for the children of those mothers.

This is the inevitable result of unenfranchisement. It is not a matter of sex. Wherever there is a class or a sex which has no representation and cannot make itself heard, the burden will be shifted on to the back of that class or sex. We all, of course, cheerfully admit the truism about the members and the body; but with equal cheerfulness we act on the assumption that it is one of the truisms which are not true. The House of Commons, wishing to work for a better and healthier race, lays burden after burden on the backs of the already over-burdened mothers, and calmly awaits the excellent effect. If the effect is not excellent, it is clear to them that it is the fault of the mothers.

The eight hours' day for miners, said a Labour speaker the other day, was discussed in the House from the point of view of the miner and the mine-owner. But the whole burden was laid on the shoulders of the miner's wife, and of her no one spoke or thought. The eight-hours' day for miners has meant a twenty-four hours' day for miners' wives! Does anyone suppose that that is going to be good for miners' children?

Legislation which aims at benefiting the community by the perpetual sacrifice of a part of it provokes antagonism at last even in women. Mothers will bear exploiting longer than any other human beings. They are accustomed to it. They cheerfully exploit themselves. But they are beginning to realise that the process may, in spite of themselves, react on their children at last. They are beginning to rebel against short-sighted, heavy-handed legislation, which perpetually forgets the difficulties and the sufferings of the most patient of all members of the community—or else deliberately exploits their patience.

We may, if we will, let the seed of antagonism grow, for it grows swiftly in the soil of injustice. But it dies where justice is, and gentleness and sympathy flourish. Is it not time, then, to "look into the seeds of time," and say which grains shall grow and which shall not?

Unbiassed Evidence.

By the Lady Betty Balfour.

A valuable piece of investigation in the results of Women's Suffrage in America has been recently carried out. Some ladies in this country, Suffragists and Anti-suffragists, obtained letters of introduction to prominent citizens, clergy of various denominations, and a few eminent women living in the nine States which had granted Women's Suffrage up to 1912. None of these persons were in any way connected with the Suffrage movement; their views on the subject were unknown. A list of questions was addressed to them, and their replies (sixty-three in all) have been summarised, and commented upon in two articles in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century Magazine*. One of these articles is written by a Suffragist—Mr. Robert Palmer—the other by an Anti-suffragist—Mr. MacCallum Scott.

We learn from Mr. Palmer's article that out of the sixty-three replies, forty-six are favourable to the enfranchisement of women, five vaguely unfavourable, only four definitely hostile, and eight neutral.

These replies are based on actual experience, and they are not given in any partisan spirit. This gives them a valuable quality to all truth seekers, and some striking points are to be made from them.

In the favourable replies, which are in an overwhelming majority, testimony is given to the practical advantage of Women's Suffrage, more especially in three directions. 1. A higher standard of sexual morality. 2. Beneficial influence in health legislation. 3. Protest against political corruption.

Wyoming has had equal suffrage for forty-five years, Colorado for twenty-one years, Idaho and Utah for sixteen. The favourable replies from these States show precisely the same kind of advantages as the replies from such States as California, Arizona, and Kansas, which have only had equal suffrage for the last three and two years respectively. It may be gathered from this that the advantages resulting from this reform show themselves rapidly, and continue to do so.

Certain opinions are unanimously expressed by those favourable and unfavourable to Women's Suffrage namely, that in no case has the vote been won by militancy. Militancy on behalf of the vote has never been attempted. Again, that in no case has Women's Suffrage created a distinctly Women's Party, as distinguished from existing political parties; and finally, that in no State is there an agitation for repeal.

California is by far the most important of the equal suffrage States. The replies from this State are in the proportion of fifteen favourable, two neutral, one vaguely unfavourable, and one hostile! In the three years that women have voted in California, a long list of laws on the subjects which deeply concern women have been passed by the Californian legislature.

From Colorado come two definitely unfavourable replies, but on the ground only that the women are no better than the men! This might be thought a good reason for disfranchising both sexes, but is hardly a strong argument for disfranchising one. Colorado was corrupt before Women's Suffrage. The women may have been little better than the men, but it was the women who maintained Judge Lindsay in office for thirteen years, in spite of all that "the vice interests," backed by both political machines, could do to overthrow him; and largely through his efforts the state of things in Colorado has improved.

The last of the seven questions asked was as follows:—

What legislation dealing with the following subjects has been passed since the women had the vote? Can the influence of the female vote be traced in any such legislation?

(*a*) Conditions of female labour.
(*b*) Protection of women and girls.
(*c*) Temperance.
(*d*) Education.
(*e*) Sanitation and milk.
(*f*) Industrial arbitration.
(*g*) Widows' pensions.
(*h*) Divorce.

The answers record legislation under *a*, *b*, and *g* in every suffrage State (except Kansas); and since the grant of equal suffrage, and with the further exception of Oregon and Arizona, useful laws have been passed in every State on the first seven subjects. Twenty-one answers from Washington and California affirm that these laws have been carried by means of the women's vote.

Mr. MacCallum Scott, from his Anti-suffrage point of view, seems frankly to admit most of these points. He justly observes

that men are just as much concerned as women in domestic and social legislation, and that women are as much concerned as men in the more strictly Imperial and business aspects of legislation. He draws attention to the legislative activity in California the year after the enfranchisement of women. No less than thirteen Acts were passed affecting such interests as women's hours of work, social morality, child labour, equal guardianship for parents, education, mothers' pensions, &c. He admits that women vote only in very slightly less proportion than men. He admits the practical unanimity of opinion that votes for women have not caused dissension in families, and that the usefulness of women at home has not been impaired. He even ridicules the idea that it should. He quotes one witness as asserting that the opposition to the women's vote lay with the "rabble, riff-raff, and scum," and others who imply that the saloon keepers and all interested in the liquor traffic opposed it. He himself suggests that the majority of those who were theoretically opposed to it, showed apathy and indifference in fighting it. No positive evil is attributed as a fact to Women's Suffrage. That it has done no good is the worst that can be said about it. No ground whatever is given for the view that it constitutes a danger to the State, to women, or to men.

The Legal Position of the Unmarried Mother.

The unmarried mother suffers from more than one disability, but her unhappy condition is determined by custom rather than by law, and reform, to be of any service, must be reform of manners and customs rather than of public statutes. In some respects, she is more fortunate than the legal wife. Her child cannot inherit property; but she is at least entitled to the custody of it, and the father can only take possession of it after she is dead. The control of its education and nurture is thus in her hands during a period when the married mother is legally bound to submit to the dictation of her husband. Nominally, also, the unmarried mother has the advantage of being able to sue directly for the maintenance of the child. She can take out, within twelve months of the birth, a summons against the father, which will be heard by a magistrate, and he may be ordered to pay her five shillings a week until the child is sixteen. But this affiliation order is in practice seldom obeyed. The man who is honest enough to keep up the payment generally prefers to marry the woman. The great majority of the orders result in payment of a few instalments only. The man then migrates to another town, and disappears. The deserted mother has still her legal remedy. She may obtain a warrant for the arrest of the defaulter, distress may be levied upon his property for the amount of the arrears, and, as a last resort, he may be sent to prison for three months. If, as is generally the case, she cannot afford these additional expenses, she may go into the workhouse, and the Guardians may then take the necessary proceedings.

The defects of this system are obvious, but it is not easy to improve it. The necessary reform is to enable the woman to sue the father of her child before it is born, as is the case in Victoria and New South Wales. In England the summons may be taken out before the birth of the child, but no order will be made until after it, and there is nothing to prevent the man from absconding in the interval. The pain and distress of the mother will obviously be alleviated by the knowledge that she has money actually in hand to meet the necessary expenses and to provide for her own nourishment, and there is no reason whatever why the man should be allowed to evade the consequences of his act, so far as they extend, by the fact that the child happens to be born dead. The maternity benefit under the Insurance Act has, of course, partly met the case of the insured mother.

A second reform, which is at least highly desirable, is to make the money payable to an officer of the Court, instead of to the woman. The woman herself is the last person in the world who ought to collect the money. Either she likes the man, in which case there is a risk of repeating the whole of the trouble, or she does not, when she will probably be unable to bring herself to the point of asking him for money. An officer of the Court is in a better position to demand payment, without the risk of further disaster or the possibility of being bullied or cajoled.

A third desirable reform, which could be most profitably attached to the second, is to abolish the expense of applying for warrants for arrest. It is often difficult for the woman to apply to the Court in the first instance, and a second application a few weeks after the first, to say nothing of successive applications during sixteen years, is generally impossible. If it were made the business of the Court, or of some Affiliation Officer, supported by adequate funds, to compel absconding fathers to pay their affiliation moneys, the lot of the mother and child would be improved.

A fourth reform, which apparently has been established in Hungary, is the State maintenance of these deserted mothers and children. This is so very near to the system of the old Poor Law, which made illegitimate maternity a feminine industry almost as profitable as prostitution, that it could hardly be set up in England. The real difficulties are, indeed, hardly those of the law. How to discover the man when he absconds, and how to compel him to pay when he is discovered, are problems which cannot be settled by legislation. The State, in the last resort, can only imprison, and if the man has nothing but what he earns, the woman is not benefited in the least by his being shut up where he can make no money.

There is one point which should be mentioned in conclusion. If the deserted mother murders her child after birth, she is tried and sentenced to death, though, with characteristic legal absurdity, it is never intended that she should be hanged. This relic of barbarism should be abolished, at least in cases where it cannot be proved that the killing was cold-blooded and deliberate. In nine cases out of ten, the frantic woman is no more guilty of murder than of arson or burglary. At the same time, it should be enacted that where the father of the child has not taken steps to provide for a safe delivery, he should be liable himself to punishment. To put a woman into such a position is as criminal an act as could be made the object of legislative notice. If a man can be prosecuted for neglecting his children after they are born, why should he not be prosecuted for neglecting them before they are born? Apart from the wrong done to the woman, the State suffers as much in the one case as the other.

W. Lyon Blease.

SOUTH BUCKS BY-ELECTION.

Candidates: **Mr. Tonman Mosley**, *Liberal.*
Mr. Baring du Pre, *Unionist.*

Committee Rooms: High Wycombe:—3, Crendon Street, Slough:—115, High Street.

Polling Day: February 18th.

The meeting at Burnham on Monday, when the Village Hall was filled, was remarkable for the large number of men present. The resolution was carried by a large vote, with one dissentient. Eighty "Friends of Women's Suffrage" cards have been signed in this village, and we hope it will provide some members for the society in process of formation at Slough, where Miss Hartopp has undertaken the duties of Secretary. Since the drawing-room meeting kindly given by Mrs. Lachlan, the number of members enrolled has risen to thirty, while there are 200 "Friends." Other good meetings have been held at Wycombe Marsh (indoor), and at Burnham, Penn, Denham, Wooburn Green, and Lane End (outdoor).

Both candidates have been questioned at their meetings on the subject of Women's Suffrage, and Mr. Mosley has given very satisfactory replies, that have always been received with applause. On one occasion he began his speech with a statement of his belief in Women's Suffrage.

The High Wycombe Branch of the N.U.R. had a Suffrage speaker on Friday, and unanimously passed the resolution sent from headquarters.

LEITH BURGHS (Leith, Musselburgh, Portobello.)

Electorate (1914 Register), 17,743.

Poll January, 1910:—Liberal 7146, Unionist 4540, Labour 2724.
Poll December, 1910:—Liberal 7069, Unionist 5284.

By the appointment of the Rt. Hon. R. Monro Ferguson, M.P., to be Governor of Australia, a by-election becomes imminent in the Leith Burghs. The ground has been well prepared by the vigorous Edinburgh Society, and no time is being lost in doing all that is possible at this early stage, before either the Liberal or the Labour candidates are in the field. The Unionist candidate is ready: Mr. G. W. Currie, C.A. It is expected that the writ may be issued about February 14th, and that the election may take place ten days thereafter. This will be the fourth election in Scotland within four months, and it will be realised what a tremendous strain this puts on the energy and resources of the Federation and its societies.

AN AMAZING DEMONSTRATION.

Men and Women together at the Albert Hall.

For nearly half a century the women of Great Britain have been struggling for emancipation. Many distinguished men stood by them from the first, but for long and weary years men, as a whole, were hostile or indifferent. They looked on, felt shocked, or admired, or merely wondered; but it did not, apparently, occur to them that this was a movement which concerned themselves as intimately as it concerned the women—that it was bound up with the welfare of the human race. Even when they agreed that the women's demands were just, they gave this blessing from afar off, but did nothing to make the women's struggle easier.

Growing Support from Men.

But now a great change has been brought about in the masculine opinion of this country. When you go to the Suffrage demonstration on Saturday, you will find the entire arena crammed with men supporters of the movement. When you buy your programme as you go in, you will see that hundreds of men's organisations have sent representatives from all parts of the country. Hundreds of distinguished men—politicians, men of letters, scientists, clergymen, soldiers, sailors, artists—will be there, and hundreds of others who are prevented from being present have sent hearty messages of sympathy. Miners and weavers, railwaymen and dockers, will be there; business and professional men, all come together to demand a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women. This will be the most amazing demonstration ever seen in the history of the Suffrage movement, for it means that for the first time men are boldly taking their stand by the women, and declaring that no race can be free while half of it—to use the phrase justified long ago by John Stuart Mill—is in subjection.

Our Debt to Pioneers.

What has brought about so remarkable a change? The ripening of the harvest may appear almost miraculously sudden, but the ploughing and the sowing were done with infinite labour. Behind this triumphant demonstration lie long years of toil and sacrifice.

In 1868, when Mrs. Henry Fawcett, who will preside over the demonstration, was a newly-married girl, just twenty years old, the first Suffrage organisation in this country, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, was founded. Mrs. Fawcett and her husband were two of the speakers at its first meeting, and since that time the Union has been steadily gaining ground. To-day there are 476 societies and over 50,000 members.

The Whole Country Organised.

There are 17 Federations, covering the entire area of Great Britain, and every year delegates from each of the societies are sent to an annual council, to determine the policy of the Union for the coming year. In remote villages in Scotland and Wales, in the Eastern Counties and the West Country, in the mining districts of the North, in the Potteries, and in sleepy country places, societies belonging to this great law-abiding union are now to be found. All the year round, hundreds of indoor and outdoor meetings are held in every part of the country, and everywhere thousands of men are being won over to the support of our cause. The writer has a vivid recollection of a mining village where the arrival of a pioneer band of Suffragists was greeted with amazement and derision. The next week a group of miners wanted themselves to form a Women's Suffrage Society, and half the men in the village were bringing their wives to our meetings.

[Photo. by Lena Connell.

Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY,

Editor of the "Labour Leader,"

will speak at the Albert Hall on February 14th. He is one of the most convincing speakers on the subject, from the Labour side.

Meaning of the Movement Better Understood.

But this great advance in the movement is due to other causes also. Men are beginning to understand the hardships of the vast army of women who are slaving in the labour market for less than a living wage. They understand that the starvation wages, and consequent lower efficiency, of such women is an injury not merely to themselves but also to those who have to help to support them and to the community as a whole. And because the twentieth century is an age when men have begun to realise that an empire can only remain great when it is sound to the core, our countrymen know that they must enlist the help of women in all the social councils of the nation. In every form of public service, whether municipal or Imperial, the mother spirit is needed, and the men who are coming to our demonstration are coming because they know the suffering and the downtrodden have been robbed of this spirit too long.

In the National Union, men and women have worked together always. The vivid colours of our choice—the scarlet white and green, which are everywhere in the Albert Hall—have been carried from one end of the Kingdom to the other, and everywhere they stand for freedom, and the conviction of the women that the appeal to justice cannot fail. The fight has been hard and long, but the end is near. Youth is on our side and hope, as well as experience and wisdom. The "august forces of progress" are with us, and make it possible to bear, and suffer, and labour, not only with endurance but with joy. In spite of all the sacrifice it demands of us, there is no joy greater than that which inspires the Woman's Movement. Match it with any other, if you can!

A Message from a Pioneer.

Dear Mrs. Fawcett,—Most heartily do I wish you a splendid meeting on the 14th. Every large movement in the direction of more and still more freedom for women will for many years probably require immense patience and tenacity of purpose on the part of those who see the need of social changes. In the end the step is usually taken, and nothing bad happens. I enclose cheque for £10.—Elizabeth Garrett Anderson, M.D.

MANDATE FUND.

ALBERT HALL DEMONSTRATION.

I *enclose* / *promise* a donation of £ : s. d.

(*Signed*) *Name*.....

(*Mr., Mrs. or other Title*)

Address.....

.....

Donations may be earmarked for the Election Fighting Fund and for any special purpose if donors particularly desire it, but the main object on this occasion is the raising of a large central fund for Headquarters, of which 20 per cent. will be devoted to the work of the London Society in the London area.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and *crossed* "London County and Westminster Bank. Not Negotiable."

SOCIAL EVOLUTION AND SEX.

At the Queen's Hall last week, Miss Lind-af-Hageby delivered the first of her series of lectures on problems of the women's movement, the subject being "Sex and Social Evolution." In discussing the position of women, hampered by bad social conditions, and deprived of opportunities for the highest mental development, Miss Lind-af-Hageby reviewed the utterances of teachers of all ages, who, obsessed by the thought of woman's sexual nature, had failed to recognise the human characteristics she possesses in common with man. She showed, too, how the great woman-haters of literature—the very men who professed aversion from intellectual association with women—had been peculiarly susceptible to women's influence over their lower nature. The tendency of social evolution everywhere was to create a bridge between men and women, with a resulting understanding and exchange of qualities that would by and by create the perfect humanity which the world was seeking. A great many students of social tendencies regarded the change as an unmitigated evil, and the whole bitterness of the struggle came from the inability of men and women of the old school to recognise that woman's human qualities were more important than her sexual qualities. But women were clamouring for recognition as human beings, and it remained to be seen what qualities they would develop when repressive influences were removed.

THE FREE CHURCH COUNCIL.

The Free Church Council meets in Norwich in March. An entire day is to be given to the discussion of the Woman's Movement. Mrs. Philip Snowden will be one of the speakers, and there will be free discussion of the whole question. As in the case of the Anglican Church Congress last year, this is the first time that a whole day of the main meeting (not "women only") is set apart for such a discussion.

"The Religious Aspect of the Woman's Movement."

SPEECHES DELIVERED IN THE QUEEN'S HALL BY

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, REV. SCOTT LIDGETT, MRS. CREIGHTON, DR. WILLEY, REV. W. TEMPLE, MISS A. M. ROYDEN, AND OTHERS.

Reprinted by the Collegium, and now stocked by the N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. Price 3d.

THE DISTINCTIVE NOTE OF OUR CLOTHES SERVICE.

WE are not the only people who advertise to renovate Ladies and Gentlemen's clothes.

But our method and service are absolutely peculiar to ourselves. We could *at a glance* tell whether a man's suit, or a lady's costume had been done in our workshops or elsewhere. Why? First, because the

TAILORS WE EMPLOY ARE THE BEST WHETHER FOR LADIES' OR MEN'S WORK.

Second, because the British Tailoring Company's exclusive way of cleansing (BLOWING the dirt out) gives results which no one else can imitate.

Try us once—at our risk entirely. Send a man's suit.

3/9 is all we charge for thoroughly cleaning, repairing, and tailor-pressing a single suit or overcoat. Evening Dress Suit same price.

For this we take out the dust, the stains and grease spots, thoroughly repair it, re-work the button-holes, replace missing buttons, etc., etc., carefully tailor-press the garment back to its original shape, and send it to you looking and hanging like new.

BRITISH Tailoring & Repairing Co.

31 to 40 Great College Street, London, N.W.

Telephone North 2882 or 2312.

Our motor vans collect and deliver free within a radius of 10 miles from Charing Cross.

NOTE. *We guarantee full return of your money if you are not satisfied.*

"WOMAN'S KINGDOM."

N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
Treasurer: Miss Longley.
Organiser: Miss V. C. C. Collum.

To Local Secretaries.

Hundreds of Local Secretaries will be in London this week-end. We should be glad to see any of them who take an interest in the Exhibition, and perhaps some of them might be induced to organise territorial companies in their own districts for the Commissionaire's Corps, which is still far from its full strength.

Banners and Exhibition Decoration.

Miss Willis, of the Suffrage Atelier, 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W., hopes to make use of a certain number of banners in the general scheme of decoration at the Exhibition, which the Atelier is designing and carrying out in its own workshops. Only those which do not clash with the colour scheme can profitably be used. Banners will be hung out of reach, and insured against burglary and fire. Societies willing to lend banners, and thus demonstrate to the public their support of the Exhibition scheme (and incidentally advertise the wide area covered by the Union) are asked to communicate with Miss Willis, and the Council week will offer a good opportunity for a personal meeting.

Stands at the Exhibition.

Women readers of The Common Cause engaged in business or the professions are invited to apply for space in the sub-sections devoted to these subjects. Space is being let at an almost nominal figure, while constructional, decoration, and lighting expenses are low, and can be contracted for through the *Woman's Kingdom* Office. We are anxious to remind the public that women are already taking an important part in the business and professional life of the world. Women engaged in scientific research are also invited to apply for counter space in the Scientific Room, where specimens can be shown under glass.

Nursing.

Does any member of the N.U. feel inspired to organise a section suggested by Mrs. Fawcett—Nursing: Before and After Florence Nightingale? I am quite sure some of the nursing associations and hospitals would lend exhibits.

V. C. C. Collum.

DONATIONS TOWARDS ADVERTISEMENT FUND—(*continued*).

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	139	13	6
Brought forward	144	10	6
Miss D. Giles		1	0
Miss E. Finke		5	0
Miss Dorothy Lawson		15	0
Mrs. Churchill		5	0
Miss L. Maclavin Reid		2	6
Miss Dorothy Scott		2	0
Mrs. Dutton		5	0
Miss E. Willis		2	6
Mrs. Davidson			6
Miss Arundel		2	6
Two Sisters		5	0
Miss Wilkins		1	6
The Misses Hare		3	0
Miss Spens		1	0
Mrs. H. C. Weeke		2	0
Mrs. Rowland	1	0	0
M. G. C. F.			6
C. S. W.		1	0
Dr. Eveline Cargill		10	6
Miss R. D. Usher		1	0
Miss B. Glynn		2	6
Anonymous			6
Miss Wiginton		5	0
Miss Goodrich		1	6
Mrs. John Lawrence		5	0
Miss E. M. Duncan		5	0
Miss A. Shiress		1	0
Miss Munro		1	6
The Misses Jones		5	0
Anonymous		1	0
Miss E. R. Woods		10	0
	£145	19	0

THE BETTER HALF.

A Witty Suffrage Play.

On Saturday afternoon (February 14th) Miss Garland's brilliant suffrage play, "The Better Half," will be performed at a special *matinée* at the Court Theatre, Sloane Square. Miss Garland has put her play on at this time specially for N.U. delegates, who it is hoped will go in large numbers, and hear "all the things said wittily in a theatre that one mustn't say solemnly on a platform."

THE LIGHTER SIDE.

The Highest Compliment.

A gentleman, proposing a vote of thanks to Mrs. Philip Snowden, and quite carried away by her eloquence, rose and expressed himself thus:—"Mrs. Philip Snowden is the best woman speaker I've ever heard, and *I've heard men worse.*"

Suffrage in Mexico.

Equal Suffrage prevails in Mexico to a large extent. The women are not permitted to vote and the men are afraid to.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Shocking Results of Votes for Women.

An earthquake has occurred in California. There is a rumour in certain circles that this is due to the women's vote.

Derry & Toms

Kensington High St. London W.

Special Sale of Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery & Blouses.

Keen foresight and unexcelled buying facilities have made possible this early Spring Sale of NEW SEASON'S GOODS. The following are a few items culled from an immense supply of altogether unusual values.

NOW PROCEEDING.

GLOVES.

A. 10. Shoulder Length White **Glace Gloves.** Can only be had during this Sale.
3/11½

A 9. Dents' Sample **Kid and Suede Gloves,** in various makes and colours. Many worth 2/11 and 3/6.
Sale price **1/11½**

A 12. 16-button length Mousquetaire **Glace Gloves.** Most reliable in wear. Sale price
3/-

A 5. Special for this Sale. Very Choice Real **Kid Gloves.** In beaver, brown, grey, white, and black. Price this Sale only
2/7

HOSIERY.

D 22. Ladies' Llama **Cashmere Hose.** A useful Stocking for everyday wear. Price for this week only
1/4

D 21. Smart Fashionable Black Lisle **Stocking,** with silk clox. Sale price this week
1/5

D 13. Ladies' wide Ribbed **Cashmere Hose** for useful wear. In black and tans. Sale price
1/5

D 14. New Shot **Hose.** Black, white, and colors. Very smart in wear. Sale price
1/3

D 15. Black **Lisle Hose.** With spun silk ankle. Smart in wear. Will be sold in this Sale
1/3

D 16. Smart Black **Lustre Hose.** Very fine quality, with black silk clox. Sale price
1/10

UC 46. Great Bargain. Good Quality All Silk **Satin Skirts.** In black, ivory, navy, saxe, tan, hello, mole grey, old rose. The newest shape, worth 14/9. Will be sold in this Sale only at
10/9

UC 45. 347 Good Quality Shot Glacé **Silk Skirts** in most beautiful tints, and good style. Usual price 12/9 Will be sold this week
8/9

Spring Fashions

NOW SHOWING. A thoroughly comprehensive selection of

COSTUMES & MILLINERY

for Spring. This display includes the latest ideas and Novelties from Paris, and a visit of inspection will provide a liberal education in the modes of the moment and of the future.

UC 48. New Style Shot Glacé **Silk Skirt.** In very choice shades. Worth 12/9. Will be sold this week at
8/9

UC 49. Great Bargain. 540 Rich Quality Shot **Silk Petticoats.** All good colors. Worth 12/9. Will be cleared first week of sale at
7/6

DA 20. Special Bargain. White **Voile Blouse,** embroidered collar and tucked front. Sale price
4/3

DA 17. Smart White **Muslin Blouse** with pretty spot and embroidered front, well tucked. Sale Bargain.
3/11

DA 18. The "Shirt Girl." Smart White Canvas **Sports Shirt** with bow. Sale price
4/3

DA 24. Dainty **Blouse,** white ground with colored stripes, buttons to match and colored silk collar.
Sale price

THE ANNUAL DINNER
of the INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB,
9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.,
will take place at the
CRITERION RESTAURANT,
on Thursday, Feb. 26th, at 7 for 7.30 p.m.
The President, The EARL of LYTTON, will be in the chair and will receive the guests.
This will be the occasion of welcoming the new Vice Presidents.

London Committee, B.S.P.
CHANDOS HALL, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C.
Mr. Frederick Temple
(National Co-operative Bank, Ltd.),
WILL DELIVER THE SECOND OF TWO LECTURES
On FEBRUARY 15th, 1914,
ON
"The History of Usury, and its Effect upon the Course of Civilisation."
Commence at 7.30. Admission Free.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office: **7, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C**

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, Coupons, &c., receives Dividends, undertakes the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Investments generally, establishes Credits at home and abroad, and transacts every description of Banking business.
Strong rooms are provided, free of charge, for the deposit of Deeds and other Securities lodged by the customers of the Bank
On ordinary deposit accounts interest is paid at the following rates:—

£3 per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to seven days' notice in respect of the balance.
£3½ per cent. per annum, subject to one day's notice of withdrawal in respect of not more than £5, and to one month's notice in respect of the balance.
£4 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

Current Accounts are opened in the usual way
Any further information may be had on application. **W. W. HAYES,** *Manager.*

A WOMAN'S HAIR
Is her crowning beauty and the climax of all that goes to make her **Lovely, Radiant,** and **Magnetic,** toning down irregularities, and giving shape and poise to the head.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

Avoid cheap, worthless imitations under the same or similar name which have not the restorative properties, and do not contain that delightful perfume, Otto of Roses, for which Rowlands' Macassar Oil has been so long famous.

Improves the texture and promotes the growth of the Hair, nourishes and *invigorates it.* Its regular use ensures a *wealth* of soft *silky Hair,* which, when dressed in that style of coiffure which best suits the possessor, becomes her greatest personal asset. It is prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in **3/6, 7/-, 10/6,** and **21/-** bottles by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ANDERSON'S
WATERPROOFS
17, Queen Victoria St., E.C.
58-9, Charing Cross, S.W

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss K. D. Courtney.
Miss C. E. Marshall (Parliamentary).
Miss Emily M. Leaf (Press).
Miss Evelyn Atkinson (Literature).

Hon. Treasurer:
Mrs. Auerbach.
Secretary:
Miss Crookenden.

Offices: Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.
Telegraphic Address—Voiceless, London. Telephone Number—1960 Victoria.

Women Suffrage Mandate Fund.

The object of the Mandate Fund which is to be inaugurated at the Albert Hall meeting on Saturday, is to enable the public to give the Government a mandate for Women's Suffrage. We believe that the underlying idea of the Mandate Fund—namely, to prove that our demand is broad based on the knowledge and understanding of the most representative citizens of every class—will appeal to Suffragists far and wide. We desire also to bring home to all men who sympathise with our aim the realisation of the burden which this prolonged struggle imposes upon women. The National Union has used over £40,000 in the past year, and fully as much will be needed for 1914.

Our heartfelt gratitude goes out alike to those who, having great wealth, give of that wealth with noble generosity, and to those who, having little to spare, yet give with equal generosity and perhaps even greater sacrifice. I am thinking especially of the working woman who sends us a shilling in penny stamps, of the servant girl who puts by pence out of her scanty wages, of the teachers who save out of their hard-earned salaries, and hundreds of similar instances of women's devotion. Who can wonder that we are grateful to all who give us the wherewithal to prosecute our task?

The time has come when we can confidently look to British men to take their share of the cost of winning full citizenship for women.

Report of Literature Department.

Delegates to the Council should not fail to buy a new pamphlet, "Facts versus Fancies," by Miss Chrystal Macmillan, published this week by Messrs. P. S. King for the N.U.W.S.S. (A. 99, price 4d.) It is full of information by which Anti-suffrage arguments may be combated.

Another valuable pamphlet is now stocked which has been published by the Women's Co-operative Guild, "Some Points of English Law Affecting Working Women and Wives and Mothers." It is by Mrs. Swanwick (price 3d.)

Members of the N.U.W.S.S. who have not bought a Suffrage Diary for 1914, are urged to take the opportunity of purchasing one at the Council.

Very attractive little books of labels (2d. each book; labels fitted with string) are now on sale.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913 ...	1,061	13	1
Received, February 2nd to 10th :—			
Subscriptions.			
Miss Emily Smith		1	0
Miss A. M. Offer		5	0
Miss N. O'Farrell		2	6
Miss Rosamund Smith		2	6
Miss A. M. Allen	1	1	0
Miss Janet H. Brooke		2	6
Miss D. Brownell		10	0
Miss Grace Mitchell		5	0
Mrs. Trounson		1	0
Miss M. A. Sloane		5	0
Subscriptions to Information Bureau.			
Miss A. M. Royden		10	6
Miss L. Hay Cooper		10	6
Miss C. Macmillan		10	6
Miss Helen Fraser		10	6
Miss C. M. Gordon		10	6
Manchester W.S.S.	1	1	0
Donation to Educational Campaign Fund.			
Miss L. Priestman	20	0	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Hastings, St Leonards, and East Sussex W.S.S.	1	19	0
Sidmouth and District W.S.S.	1	7	3
Lytham and St. Annes W.S.S.		15	3
Stowmarket W.S.S.		5	0
Guildford W.S.S.	2	8	0
Church Stretton W.S.S. ...		6	0
Huntingdon W.S.S		17	6
Ayr and Troon W.S.S.	1	4	0
Clitheroe W.S.S.		5	0
East Grinstead W.S.S.	1	10	0
Holt W.S.S		8	0
Lincoln W.S.S.	1	17	6
Luton W.S.S.		14	6
Winchester W.S.S.	1	6	3
Paisley W.S.S.	1	17	0
Winscombe W.S.S.		18	0
Exeter W.S.S.	2	17	6
Haslemere W.S.S.	2	13	0
Sevenoaks W.S.S. (1st instalment)	1	10	0
Llanelly W.S.S.	1	1	0
Stratford-on-Avon W.S.S. ...		5	0
Purley W.S.S.	1	17	6
Exmouth W.S.S.		15	3
Dundee W.S.S.	3	0	3
Leigh W.S.S.		17	3
Seaford W.S.S.		7	6
Glasgow W.S.S.	13	15	0
Appleby W.S.S.	1	2	0
East Herts W.S.S.	2	5	6
Ross-on-Wye W.S.S.		13	6
West Bromwich W.S.S.	2	12	9
Stoke-on-Trent W.S.S.	1	13	6
Swindon and North Wilts W.S.S.	1	4	0
Kilmarnock W.S.S.	1	13	0
Eastbourne W.S.S.	1	18	6
Falmouth W.S.S.	1	10	0
Gloucester W.S.S.	1	15	6
Great Yarmouth W.S.S. ...		18	9
Littlehampton W.S.S.	1	1	0
Reading W.S.S.	2	2	6
Llangollen W.S.S.		12	3
Eastleigh W.S.S.		2	9
Huddersfield W.S.S.	2	7	6
Clevedon W.S.S.		10	0
	£1,159	2	7

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

SELLING "THE COMMON CAUSE."

We appeal to those who will be in London during this week-end to volunteer to sell THE COMMON CAUSE at the Albert Hall meeting and elsewhere. The meeting will come just after the issue of this number, and will therefore be a specially good opportunity for selling. There will be thousands present who are not members of our Union, as well as thousands who are, and all should have a chance of buying THE COMMON CAUSE.

The organisation of the sale in London will in future be in the hands of Miss Theresa Gosse, and we ask especially—

(1) For volunteers to sell on Thursday afternoon and Friday.

(2) For volunteers to sell at the "Woman's Kingdom" Exhibition in April.

Will those who can sell at any time during the week, but especially on Thursday and Friday, when the paper is just out, call either at this office (2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., three minutes' walk from Charing Cross), or at the London Society's office (58, Victoria Street, S.W.) for papers? A list of pitches will be found at both places, and volunteers will be advised where to go.

The more we see of this particular kind of work, the more convinced we are that it is invaluable. Anyone can do it, and the mere fact of doing it creates an impression on the mind of the public comparable only to that created by the pilgrimage. The sale of the paper is important, but the demonstration is more so, and we appeal to those who desire to see constitutional Suffragism distinguished by the spirit of entire self-sacrifice to volunteer for this work.

SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE!

The following are the dates on which the reports of the various Federations are due to appear in the "C.C." They should be sent to the Sub-Editor, THE COMMON CAUSE, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, *not later than the Monday morning previous to the date of issue.* It is urgently requested that reports shall only be sent through the "C.C." correspondents, whose names and addresses are printed below.

First Friday in the Month:—

London Society: Correspondent, Miss Ward, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.
Manchester and District Federation: Mrs. J. E. Tomlinson, Byefield, Knutsford, Cheshire.
South-Western: Miss E. Mathieson, Otterbourne, Budleigh Salterton.
East Midland: Miss E. J. Sloane, M.A., 13, Welford Road, Leicester.
South Wales and Monmouth: Dr. Elie Evans, 23, Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

Second Friday:—

North-Western Federation: Miss A. Graham, 9, Vicarage Terrace, Kendal.
West Midland: Mrs. Harley, Condover House, near Shrewsbury.
Central Counties: Miss L. Dickins, Cherington, Shipston-on-Stour.
Surrey, Sussex, and Hants.: Miss J. W. Powell, Munstead Rough, Godalming, Surrey.
Scottish: Miss Latta, 2, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Bournemouth Society: Miss Kemp Turner, Calluna, 4, Westcliff Road, Bournemouth.

Third Friday:—

London Society: Correspondent, Miss Ward, London Society, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.
North and East Riding of Yorkshire Federation: Mrs. A. M. Daniel, 14, Royal Crescent, Scarborough.
West Lancs., West Cheshire, and North Wales: Miss E. F. McPherson, 16, Newland Drive, Liscard, Cheshire.
Oxford, Bucks., and Berks.: Miss L. C. Jones, Jesmond Hill, Pangbourne, Berks.

Fourth Friday:—

North-Eastern Federation: Dr. Mabel Campbell, 2, Graingerville, South, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Kentish: Mrs. Davies, 1, Napier Mansions, Mt. Ephraim Road, Tunbridge Wells.
West of England: Miss J. Baretti, 49, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
Eastern Counties: Miss E. Place, 24, Quilter Road, Felixstowe.
West Riding of Yorks.: Mrs. H. F. Hall, Oaklands, Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.

SUFFRAGISTS AT EDINBURGH CITY CHAMBERS.

Mrs. Arncliffe Sennet, the founder, and Miss Nannie Brown, the Secretary of the Northern Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage, paid a visit to the Edinburgh Council's Chambers on Tuesday to make arrangements in conection with the deputation which is going up to London to take part in the Suffragist demonstration this month. Several members of the Town Council, including Councillors Murray and Crawford, are to make the journey. These ladies had a very good reception, and were entertained to luncheon by the Lord Provost and Councillors.

LADIES who contemplate replenishing their stock of Lingerie and Household Linens will be afforded a unique opportunity for so doing at

PETER ROBINSON'S
—OXFORD STREET—

Great White Sale

Which Opens on MONDAY February 16

FOR months past extensive preparations have been made for this great event—expert peasant workers of France, world-famous for the fineness of their sewing, have been busy preparing delicate and dainty hand-sewn Lingerie for this Sale; Scottish workers in Woven Underwear—Nottingham lace curtain operatives—and Irish expert workfolk in Table and Household Linens—have all been kept fully employed during the slack months of the year in producing the goods which are now offered at prices far below those asked in the ordinary way.

Fully Illustrated Catalogue post free.

The First Display of Spring fashions

—which coincides with this Great Exhibition and Sale of White Goods—will reveal some startling developments of La Mode; the Advance Models indicate an entirely new era in Feminine Fashions. Ladies should not neglect a visit of inspection.

W.B. 19. The latest fashion in Knitted Wool Sports Coats for the coming season. This garment, which we call a Golf Jersey Coat, is suitable for all kinds of sports. In white and leading colours; as sketch, **12/11**

PETER ROBINSON Ltd.
OXFORD STREET

News from the Societies and Federations.

West Midland Federation.

January 22nd—The United West Midland Federation met for the last time at Queen's College, Birmingham, when Miss Knight presented a half-yearly report of work done since the annual meeting held last June. Owing to illness Mrs. Dymond, the Hon. Treasurer could not be present. It was resolved that when all outstanding accounts relative to the United Federation had been settled, the balance (if any) be equally divided between the two new Federations.

The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Harley for her able chairmanship in the past and to Miss Knight for her excellent report.

The respective names of the Federations will be the Central Counties and the West Midland.

In the afternoon of the same day the new West Midland Federation held its first meeting, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Moore Ede; Chairman, Mrs. Harley; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Dymond; Secretary Miss Williams.

The rules were then discussed and several changes adopted. The Federation now starts with sixteen Societies and a good sized area to work up so, as Mrs. Harley remarked, when she thanked the Committee for electing her as their Chairman, there was plenty of work to be done and she looked forward to a splendid future for the Federation.

BROOMSGROVE has begun the year's work by canvassing all the women municipal voters, also working up for a lantern lecture on "Women's Work" to be held shortly.

BRIDGNORTH.—January 29th—Meeting by kind permission of the Rev. H. U. Dawes and Mrs. Dawes at the Grammar School House, when the former gave a most interesting address on the Montessori system of education. Mrs. Crook presided and said a few words as to the interest taken by suffragists in all educational matters. The Bridgnorth Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners have unanimously passed the following resolution: "That the members of the Branch declare themselves in favour of Women's Suffrage."

CHURCH STRETTON.—A most successful meeting was held on January 21st when Mrs. Swanwick gave a splendid address to a large audience. Several new members joined and seventy-five "Friends." This will put new life into the Society which has had many difficulties to contend with in the past.

SHREWSBURY.—The annual meeting took place on January 31st, at Morris Café. A full report of the activities of the Society was read by the Hon. Sec. Miss Hills, and also a most satisfactory statement of accounts from the Hon. Treasurer. Both reports were adopted and the Officers and Committee re-elected. Mrs. Harley then spoke about future work, urging each member to take up something definite in the way of Suffrage work as her particular dedication of herself to the Cause.

The Sweated Industries Exhibition which is to be held in Shrewsbury in March, under the auspices of the Shropshire Suffrage Societies was then fully discussed and many offers of help were received. THE COMMON CAUSE is sold outside the market every Saturday.

WELLINGTON.—January 23rd—Meeting in the Ercall Assembly Rooms. Rev. F. A. Smith presided, and the speaker was Mrs. Swanwick. There was a good attendance and much appreciation was shown, the resolution being carried with only one dissentient.

WORCESTER.—On January 14th a debate was held. Mrs. Williams proposing the Suffrage resolution and Mr. A. R. Williams opposing. The result was a majority of nineteen for the resolution out of fifty-nine voting. At the close of the debate, the opposer announced that his sympathies were keenly suffrage and he had only come forward because no "Anti" would do so. He has since become a member of the local Suffrage Society. The usual fortnightly distribution of literature to the Brotherhood and Sisterhood has taken place, also the selling of THE COMMON CAUSE outside the market.

ROSS.—The annual meeting took place on January 20th, at the Town Hall, following a public meeting when Mrs. Swanwick was the speaker and Mrs. Harley took the Chair. Several new members joined. The Society is to be congratulated on the progress it has made during the past year.

Central Counties Federation (January, 1914.)

BIRMINGHAM.—Very successful meetings with the Tinplate Workers and Tramway Men, Good Templars and Adult School.

A Youth's Club asked for a speaker on Women's Suffrage and joined in an animated discussion after the address. A good meeting was held in the Oldbury Town Hall called by the Oldbury Women's Liberal Association, who worked splendidly to get people to come; and a resolution was passed unanimously.

There were several meetings for "Friends," and a Lantern Lecture on the "Evolution of Nursing," was given to a large meeting of matrons and nurses at the Grand Hotel, and was very successful. The Lecture was given by Miss Thurston who is organiser pro. tem. in place of Miss Watson, whose break-down in health has caused much sorrow and not a little dismay to the new Central Counties' Federation. We were expecting great things of her, and felt that the future of the Federation was sure under her care.

COVENTRY.—A joint deputation of the National Union and the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association waited on Mr. Manville, the Conservative Candidate for this city, on January 23rd. The result is extremely satisfactory, Mr. Manville having replied "Yes" to each of the three questions submitted to him.

Stoke Debating Society arranged another debate on "Some reasons why women should not have the Vote"—because, the Chairman said, the attendances had been small lately and they knew interest would assuredly be roused if the Women's question were discussed.

The Annual Meeting was held on the 28th. After the business was disposed of Miss Dora Harris gave an interesting address. Miss Scampton took the Chair. Collection 13s. 8d. Two new members and six "Friends."

Miss Rogers has spoken to the Women's Railway Guild and another large Women's meeting. During the month fifteen new members have joined and thirty "Friends" signed. Two other Trade Unions have passed resolutions.

SOLIHULL AND DISTRICT.—In December a drawing-room meeting was held at Mrs. Robert Bird's—Chairman, Miss Southall—Speaker, Miss Watson. A small sale of work realised £6 10s. 6d.

January 12th—A debate was held in the Public Hall, Solihull, Dr. Vaughan Bernays in the Chair. Miss Helen Fraser upheld the resolution "That women should have the Vote on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men." Mrs. Gladstone Solomon of the Anti-Suffrage Society opposed. The resolution was carried by a good majority. Two or three hundred were present. Sale of shilling tickets realised £6. A collection came to nearly £4, in response to an appeal from Miss Watson.

SUTTON COLDFIELD AND DISTRICT.—The Annual meeting of this Society was held at the Town Hall on January 29th, at 8 p.m., Mrs. Harley in the Chair. Speaker, Mr. Cameron Grant. A resolution demanding a Government measure for Women's Suffrage carried unanimously. Vote of thanks to the speakers proposed by Miss Earl, seconded by Mr. Raymond Gough. Two dozen copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold—£2 collected.

WEDNESBURY.—A debate was held by the invitation of the Social Club, Squire's Walk, January 27th. Subject: "Should the Franchise be extended to women?" Aff., Mrs. Carol Ring; Neg., Mr. T. J. Troman. Excellent speeches were made. Only members of the Social Club were allowed to vote and the result was a tie. The Chairman would not give the casting vote.

WEST BROMWICH.—During the month one public meeting has been held at which Miss Helen Fraser spoke on the "Disabilities of Wives and Widows." Chairman: J. E. Pickles, M.A. Great efforts are being made to induce Men's Associations to send delegates to Albert Hall Demonstration.

North-Western Federation.

KENDAL.—February 2nd—Monthly meeting at Milnthorpe. It was well attended and two new members were enrolled. Miss Harrison gave an account of the work done during the year. Mrs. Gandy described her visit on the deputation to Mr. Runciman, and arrangements for further work were made, a small committee being formed to carry out the Milnthorpe work.

MORECAMBE.—January 27th—At a meeting in the Lupton Hall, F. Marshall, Esq., of Keswick, made a speech which greatly impressed the men present. Councillor Macgregor from the Chair spoke in favour of granting votes to women. A resolution was unanimously passed and forwarded to the proper quarter.

CARLISLE.—On Monday, January 26th, was held the second of the series of meetings in connection with the educational campaign on the Child and the State which are being arranged for the winter months. At the previous meeting a paper on "The Causes of Infantile Mortality" had been read, and at this meeting the subject was continued, and some preventive methods were discussed. Mrs. Buchanan presided. Miss Gem spoke on "Housing," Mrs. Reay read a paper on "The Care of Mothers," and Mrs. Lowe (matron of the crèche) read one on "Day Nurseries." All the speakers were listened to with the keenest attention, and questions were asked and different points discussed after the reading of each paper.

February 7th—A small but successful sale of cake and candy in aid of Federation funds was held on Saturday afternoon. Special thanks are due to Miss Reynolds for her kindness in lending her school-room and for helping in many other ways; to Mrs. Crompton who organised the sale, and to her very able helpers, Mrs. Hepworth and Mrs. McNaughton. The sale realised over £8, the exact amount will be known later.

COCKERMOUTH.—February 1st—Miss B. Millington spoke to a good audience of the Cockermouth Sunday Lecture Society on "Women's Proper Place." Several F.W.S. cards were signed and others taken away.

South-Western Federation.

BARNSTAPLE.—Y.M.C.A. Rooms, January 19th—Chair, Miss Chichester—Speaker, Miss Ruth Giles. Miss Giles gave an able address, speaking of the growing wish among women for more responsibility, and dealing with the conditions under which women work in certain trades. Six new members were made, and six "Friends" were enrolled. Tea was provided at the close of the meeting.

EXETER.—Small Banfield Hall, January 19th. The Annual meeting of the Exeter Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held. Chair, Mrs. W. J. Pring. Lady Rosalind Northcote was present. The Hon. Sec., Mrs. Frank Fletcher, presented a most satisfactory report, and Miss Willcocks gave a most interesting and stirring speech. Recitations and songs were given by various members of the Society.

The Exeter Society now numbers 300 members and nearly 200 "Friends." During the year a branch of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association has been formed in Exeter and already has many members.

On January 27th, a whist drive and dance was held at the Large Banfield Hall in aid of the funds of the Exeter Society. It was well attended, over 120 tickets being sold, and the result was most satisfactory.

TORQUAY.—St. Marychurch Town Hall, January 28th—Chair, Mr. Joseph Kenny—Speakers, Countess of Selborne, Mrs. Alderton, and Mr. Frank Organ. The hall was quite full, and a resolution calling upon the Government to bring in a measure for the enfranchisement of women was carried with only two dissentients. The collection amounted to £3 1s. 6d., £6 7s. 6d. was made by the sale of tickets, and twenty-one copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. Some new members joined, and several "Friends."

HONITON.—Assembly Rooms of the Dolphin Hotel, January 29th—Chair, Sir Robert Newman, Bt.—Speakers, Mrs. Wyndham Knight-Bruce and Miss Walford. This was the first public meeting held in this branch, and was most successful. The room was full, the audience containing a large number of men. A resolution demanding the enfranchisement of women was carried with only four dissentients. Some literature and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and the collection amounted to £1. Several new members joined after the meeting.

BIDEFORD.—Public Rooms, January 30th—Chair, H. R. Bazeley, Esq.—Speakers, Mrs. Wyndham Knight-Bruce, and Miss Ruth Giles. The hall was crowded, about 700 being present. The meeting was a great success, and the audience was most attentive. Collection and ticket money amounted to £4 8s. 3d. Some literature and fifty-five copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, four new members joined, and fifty-two "Friends" were enrolled.

INSTOW.—Marine Hotel, Newton Garage, January 30th—Chair, Miss Hinchliffe—Speaker, Mrs. Wyndham Knight-Bruce. Mrs. Knight-Bruce gave a splendid address on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement," which was much enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

Surrey, Sussex and Hants.

BRIGHTON.—In December the Y.M.C.A. had three Parliamentary evenings, with Liberals in office, and Councillor Skinner as Prime Minister. Miss Verrall's Suffrage Amendment, supported by Mrs. Timpany, Miss Basden, and Miss Merrifield, was carried by a majority of 34, all Labour men and some Conservatives and Liberals voting for it. On January 8th, a Suffragist Prime Minister, Miss Merrifield, prepared a King's Speech for a Parliament including women, though not elected by them. It was carried by 145 to 68. This was the Assembly's fourth vote for Women's Suffrage in two years. The Speakers' Class meets weekly since the holidays at the Women's Franchise Club. Miss Hare addressed "Friends" there on January 21st on "The Results of Women's Votes in other Countries." Miss Reynolds recited.

CHICHESTER DIVISION.—The Divisional Committee's first meeting was at Arundel on December 1st. Miss Wright explained the "Friends'" scheme. Representatives were present from Ford, Yapton, Amberley, Arundel, Burpham, Flansham, Ferring, and Poliney. On December 15th, Miss Zoë Smith spoke at Storrington, Miss Wright presiding. Some "Friends" joined, and a "Friends" Secretary was appointed. On December 19th, Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Blake spoke at Burpham, Sir Harry Johnston presiding. The Vicar proposed the vote of thanks, Rev. E. Tyrrell Green seconded. Twenty-four "Friends" joined. The same ladies spoke in Mrs. Fleming's drawing-room at Angmering on December 20th.

FARNHAM.—Mrs. Hartree addressed a members' and "Friends'" meeting on January 23rd, on "Watching Women's Police-court Cases." Miss Stevens spoke on "Women's Progress on the Pacific Coast." There was a collection for the Mandate Fund.

GUILDFORD.—Miss Penrose Philp lectured on "The Child and the State" on January 16th and 23rd. The annual meeting took place on the 29th, Mrs. Strachey spoke, and Dorking members acted a charade. The office proves a great success, and three sales held there, with Godalming's co-operation, have realized nearly £80.

HASLEMERE.—Much canvassing of men's organisations has been done for the Albert Hall meeting. The Study Circle met on January 23rd, and is now large enough for three circles. At a meeting on January 22nd, the M.P. would hardly answer Suffrage questions, but privately promised afterwards to vote for Women's Suffrage when convinced that the country wanted it.

PORTCHESTER.—On the 13th, Mrs. Dempster addressed a meeting in the Parish Hall, Miss Wyatt presiding. Many "Friends" joined. A resolution was passed demand a Government measure, and sent to the M.P.

PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. Montagu lectured twice at the Suffrage Rooms on January 16th on "The Little Commonwealth for Delinquent Children." C. W. Thompson and Mr. Waterfield presided.

FURLEY.—On the 22nd, the C.U.W.F.A. and N.U. arranged a lantern-lecture, "Women at Work," and Miss Royden spoke. Mrs. Gimingham addressed the annual meeting on January 30th. The membership was 150; the financial position was sound.

REDHILL AND REIGATE.—Miss Matters lectured on "Deliquent Children" on the 23rd in St. Mark's

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union.

Chairman of Committee - - - - MRS. EVA McLAREN.
Vice-Chairman of Committee - - THE LADY ABERCONWAY.

Hon. Treasurers { THE LADY COWDRAY / THE HON. LADY NORMAN. Hon. Secretaries { MRS. F. D. ACLAND / MRS. P. HERON MAXWELL.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Mrs. Alderton.
Lady Bamford-Slack.
Mrs. Bonwick.
Mrs. C. A. V. Conybeare.
Mrs. Corbett.
Mrs. Corbett Ashby.
Mrs. W. E. Dowson.
The Hon. Mrs. Fordham.
The Hon. Mrs. E. L. Franklin.
Miss Alison Garland.
The Hon. Mrs. F. Guest.
Mrs. Chas. Hancock.
Mrs. Holman.
Lady Horsley.
Miss Bertha Mason.
Mrs. Mill.
Miss Lucy F. Morland.
Lady Fisher-Smith.
Mrs. Handley Spicer.
Mrs. E. Stewart Brown.
Miss H. E. Waddel.
Lady Yoxall.

GREAT CAMPAIGN

The Union is organising a great Liberal Suffrage Campaign, and appeals to every Liberal Suffragist to contribute to enable the campaign to be extensive. No sum is too large or too small to be received.

£5,000

is wanted. No subscription is demanded of members, and consequently the funds depend on the earnestness and self-denial of those who believe in the great Liberal principle of representation of the individual.

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION

To-day, whether large or small, to the Hon. Treasurer, The Lady Cowdray, 16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Established over 50 years.

EXHIBITOR AT THE BRITISH SILK EXHIBITION, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

Geo. Webb's Dye Works

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN CLEANING

LADIES' DAY AND EVENING GOWNS.

BLOUSES CLEANED FROM 1/3
DRESSES CLEANED FROM 4/6
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS CLEANED AND WELL PRESSED FROM . . . 4/6

COSTUMES

CLEANED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AT MODERATE CHARGES.

AND

DYED IN SUITABLE COLOURS AND BLACK, IN THE VERY BEST STYLE.

CHINTZ AND CRETONNES
CLEANED AND FINISHED AS NEW.

Special attention is given to Dyeing of Silk Damask Curtains and Hangings.

Original testimonials and recommendations from all parts of the country can be seen at the works.

Chief Office and Works:

254, BRIXTON HILL, LONDON, S.W.

Telephone 1852 Brixton.

STANSFELD TRUST.

The Scrutineer issues Reports on all Bills, Public and Private, as they are introduced into Parliament that

(1) affect Men and Women differently,
(2) are of special interest to Women,
(3) deal with Children and Education.

Subscription for one Session's Reports, 6/6 post free: 5/- for each additional set of Reports sent with the first.

Apply, Hon. Secretary, Kingswood, Shortlands, Kent.

MISS L. B. EVETTS, R.H.S.,
(Trained Swanley Horticultural College.)
Care of Gardens from 7/6 per day. Gardens Designed & Laid Out.
ADVISORY WORK.
SPECIALITY made of Pruning; the laying out of Herbaceous Borders, Rock and Wall Gardens, etc., etc.
Further particulars apply:—
28, WATERLOW COURT, HAMPSTEAD WAY, HENDON, N.W.

THE LEADLESS GLAZE CHINA CO.
ANNUAL SALE
Continue until FEB. 28th.
GREAT REDUCTIONS ON EVERYTHING.
Many articles at less than cost price. Parcels of slightly damaged goods and old stock suitable for Bazaars, etc., from 5/- upwards. Remittance with all country orders.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue to
16, BELGRAVE ROAD, VICTORIA, S.W.
The Only Address. Telephone—Victoria 6215.

Typewriting and Shorthand.
(Miss Mildred Ransom.)
Educated Women trained as Private Secretaries.
Careful attention given to each pupil.
Second-hand Typewriters bought and sold.
Meetings reported; MSS. accurately copied. First-class work.
195-197, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON, W.
Telephone - - 6302 Paddington.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

SERGES for the **COMMON CAUSE, REAL HARD WEAR,** and **VALUE.**
Finest selection in the World. **10½d.** to **12/11** yard. All colors. Every yard guaranteed. **Devon Government Serges** a speciality. Patterns free on approval. Carriage paid.
DEVON SERGE WAREHOUSE (Dept. C.,)
TEIGNMOUTH.

Why keep useless Jewellery?
The large London Market enables
ROBINSON Bros. of
5, HAMPSTEAD Rd., London, W. & 127, FENCHURCH St., E.C.
To give best prices for OLD GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, GOLD, SILVER, PLATINUM, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, EMERALDS, SILVERPLATE, ANTIQUES, &c., in any form, condition or quantity. Licensed valuers and appraisers. Telephone, 2036 North.
ALL PARCELS receive offer, or cash, by return post.

ON SALE NOW
COMMON CAUSE
BUGLER GIRL POSTERS,
single crown, 20 inches by 15, printed in scarlet on white ground. The Bugle Girl is on right-hand side, leaving space on left for announcements of news likely to be of local interest. **Price 1d.** each. Postage paid on orders of 1 doz. and upwards.—Write Manager, "C.C." Office, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Soap in Flakes
THE PUREST FORM of SOAP PRODUCED.
For use with all fine fabrics such as Laces, Blouses, Silks, etc., or with Flannels and Woollens usually liable to shrinkage.
To be obtained in 1d. and 3d. Packets from all Stores, Grocers or Oilmen, or send 1d. stamp to Dept. C.C. for Free Sample.
JOHN KNIGHT LTD.,
Soapmakers by Appointment to H.M. King George V.
The Royal Primrose Soap Works, London, E,

Buy the Royal Primrose Soap from the Suffrage Shop, 54, Long Row, Nottingham. Send for Price List and Samples. All profits to the cause.

lecture-room, the Mayor presiding. Mrs. Cowmeadow has worked among Trade Unions, partly for the Albert Hall meeting, and addressed the Adult School, a Mothers' Meeting, a drawing-room meeting, and the Women's Co-operative Guild, enrolling over thirty "Friends." The I.L.P. secretary helped.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Art Gallery is engaged as a Suffrage-room on Fridays. On January 23rd, Dr. Stancomb spoke on "What Women have done with Votes, and may do in England." On January, 30th, Miss Hayer spoke on "The Child and the Mental Deficiency Bill, Miss Bateson in the Chair. On February 6th, the Hon. Mrs. Russell spoke on "Schools for Mothers," Mrs. Mitchell in the Chair. Fifty-six copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold. Profits on teas were 18s. 11d.

Bournemouth Society.

On February 13th, a Suffrage At Home was held at Wilkin's Restaurant. Mrs. Hamilton Grant and Mrs. Gohlike were Hostesses—Speeches by Dr. Jeremy, Miss Batchelor, and Miss Genge, who chaired, were varied by songs and recitations by Mrs. Tobley. A good collection was taken.

The monthly public meeting was held in Prince's Hall, Grand Hotel, on January 16th. The Rev. Kennedy, of Boscombe, took the Chair, and made a strong speech. Mr. Cameron Grant spoke on "The White Slave Traffic," and said that when women had the vote, they would mitigate the evil. The attendance was excellent and several joined the Branch.

Scottish Federation.

The outstanding work this month at headquarters have been the organisation of the Deputation and Demonstration in London, and our Societies have responded vigorously, forty-eight of them have been engaged in negotiating with men's public bodies in their areas. Up to date sixty-six delegates have been promised from Scotland, from as far north as Lerwick, whose Town Council is to be represented, as also is the County Council of Shetland. Frequent mention has been made of the magnificent lead of the Glasgow Town Council in sending its Lord Provost and Chief Magistrate to represent it.

During January, twenty-three meetings have been reported at headquarters exclusive of those in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Great satisfaction is felt at the University Hall, St. Andrew's, having been again obtained for the use of the Scottish Suffrage Summer School. It is hoped that the School will be carried on for four weeks, August 11 to September 8.

As we write, news comes of yet another by-election—that in Leith Burghs, the fourth in Scotland in four months. Our way has been paved to some extent by the excellent work already done in the constituency by the Edinburgh Society. But the Liberal and Labour candidates are still to be chosen; only the Unionist is already in the field.

Mrs. Laurie, the indefatigable new Treasurer of the Federation sends a vigorous appeal for financial help, saying, "In the first place, we want to get a Central Fund started, so that we will always have money enough in hand to support all our many activities in organising Suffrage on a thoroughly strong basis throughout Scotland. In addition we want to be prepared for any bye-election that may be sprung upon us, and also for the General Election which cannot long be delayed. The lack of funds is a great handicap, and I appeal to you to send me contributions, earmarked for any of the special efforts you prefer."

ABERDEEN.—The Town Council of Aberdeen received a deputation, consisting of Dr. Lumsden, Mrs. Glegg, Mrs. Trail, and Miss Grant-Smith. Dr. Lumsden gave a most impressive, eloquent, and telling address, which was attentively listened to by a very large meeting. A resolution was passed by 19 to 11, "That the Women's movement deserved the support of the Town Council." Many of the Councillors were amazed and enlightened by what they heard, and all were delighted with Miss Lumsden's speech. The Aberdeen Trades Council has authorised Mr. Joseph Duncan to represent them at the Albert Hall Demonstration, and it is hoped that Mrs. Duncan will be able to attend the annual council meeting.

ALLOA.—A lecture and entertainment was given in Co-operative Hall on January 24th. Mr. Jas. Cook, J.P., presiding. Miss Margaret Irwin, Glasgow, gave an exceedingly able address on "Our Sweated Workers and the Law." An interesting discussion followed, after which an excellent musical programme was carried through by local friends.

On January 22nd, a very successful musical and dramatic entertainment was given in the Town Hall; Mr. Jas. Millar presided over a large audience. Miss Crompton gave an interesting address. A splendid programme, including songs and dances, was successfully carried through. An important feature was the play "How the Vote was Won," acted by local people in a way that reflected the greatest credit on themselves and their stage manager, Mr. A. N. Dryburgh. 105 copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold at the two meetings.

BERWICKSHIRE.—In November, the Duns committee gave a musical and dramatic entertainment to a most appreciative audience, who turned up in spite of awful weather. On January 29th, the Coldstream committee held a jumble sale, followed by a 1 lb. sale, competitions and a duologue done by Mrs. and Miss Hope, the result to the funds being £13 18s. 6d.

BRIDGE OF WEIR.—On January 20th, Mrs. Muirhead gave an afternoon tea to the village mothers, with an address by Mrs. Barton. About eighty women were present, some with babies, and all seemed much interested.

CUPAR, FIFE.—The annual business meeting was held in the Duncan Institute on the evening of January 8th. There was a large attendance of members and the Rev. J. L. Hunter presided. The Secretary's report showed a year of progress and activities which included jumble sale, assistance of members in East Fife campaign, co-operation with Miss Crompton during a week of organisation in Cupar and district, residence of eight members at the St. Andrew's Summer School, At Home in October, public meeting in November, besides open-air and drawing-room meetings. Two members, Misses Westwood, took part in Pilgrimage. A large amount of literature has also been distributed. The financial statement showed a large increase in funds; after paying expenses, and contributions to the N.U. and Scottish Federation, a balance of £12 15s. 6d. remains. At the close of the business meeting the Rev. C. Halliday, B.A., Tayport, (member of the Scottish Churches' League for Women's Suffrage) gave a short address to the Society.

GALASHIELS.—A public meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 7th., Mr. David Craighead presided, and Mrs. Philip Snowden addressed a good audience who gave her a most attentive, and appreciative hearing. Several pronounced "Antis" were almost persuaded, and eight others, known to be indifferent, have joined the Society. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Wood, and adopted unanimously. The usual votes of thanks were proposed by Mr. Smith and Mrs. Snowden. THE COMMON CAUSE sold well.

GLASGOW.—January 12th—A debate on "Is Suffragette Militancy Justifiable?" arranged by the Central Literary Society was held at the Y.M.C.A., Bothwell Street. Miss Shakspeare represented the Glasgow Society and Miss Melrose, the W.S.P.U. The militants proposed that in order not to mark dissensions between two sections of Suffragists no vote should be taken.

January 18th.—A meeting of Stobcross Branch of the N.U. of Railwaymen addressed by Miss Shakspere. Thirty F.W.S. cards signed and tickets for St. Andrew's Hall meeting distributed.

January 19th.—Open-air meeting at Rutherglen—Speaker, Miss Shakspere. Twenty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold.

January 23rd.—Public meeting in Rutherglen. Lady Frances Balfour and Miss Shakspere addressed an interested audience which well filled the hall. Mr. T. E. Lauder presided, and the collection amounted to £3 19s. 9d. Miss Millar gave a donation of £3 3s. towards the expenses. Thirteen new members joined and fourteen F.W.S. cards were signed.

Glasgow Demonstration.

A public meeting in favour of the extension of the Parliamentary Suffrage to women was held in St. Andrew's Hall on February 5th, under the auspices of the local branch of the National Union. The banners of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Greenock, St. Andrews, Innerleithen, Cupar-Fife, and the College division of Glasgow hung from the balcony, and the front of the platform was tastefully decorated with plants in the N.U. colours, generously given for the occasion by Mr. Malcolm Campbell. A band of eighty stewards dressed in white with the N.U. colours marshalled the large audience to their seats. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, President of the Union was in the Chair, and there was a gathering numbering fully three thousand ladies and gentlemen, among those on the platform being Mr. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; the Rev. Dr. Smith; the Rev. D. Watson; the Rev. D. Graham; the Rev. James Jeffrey; the Rev. Provost Deane; Professor Bryce; Professor Latta; Professor Gibson; Bailie Alston, Dr. John Fergus; Dr. Maitland Ramsay, and Dr. W. L. Reid. Mr. Dickinson moved a resolution which demanded a Government measure enfranchising women, and Miss Maude Royden seconded. The resolution was adopted unanimously, and on the motion of the very Rev. Provost Deane a vote of thanks to the speakers was passed. Collection £33.

On the evening of February 6th, a reception was held in the McLellan Galleries, in honour of Mrs. Fawcett and Mr. Dickinson. Between four and five hundred of Glasgow's leading Suffragists were present, and a musical programme with recitations was submitted by the Misses Wilkie, Norrie, and Gullan, and Messrs. Greig and Thomson. During the evening Mrs. Fawcett was presented with a bouquet by the twin son and daughter of Professor and Mrs. Graham Kerr.

January 22nd.—Miss Shakspere addressed the Co-operative Bakers in support of the N.U. resolutions. The resolution "That the Society would give the resolutions their earnest consideration and endeavour to support the policy there embodied in the ballot" was moved and carried almost unanimously.

The greater part of January has been spent working up the great Demonstration to be held in the St. Andrew's Hall on February 5th. Huge quantities of handbills and free tickets have been distributed, and already £50 worth of tickets have been sold. Open-air meetings had been planned, but, owing to the weather, had to be abandoned. *An anonymous* "Glaswegian" has sent a very well-timed contribution of £100. The Glasgow Society wishes to take this opportunity of thanking its munificent friend. Fifty-five new members have joined during January, and two hundred copies of THE COMMON CAUSE have been sold.

The deputation to the Prime Minister has been worked up by special organisers. Twenty men's societies, headed by the Town Council, have definitely promised to send representatives; three have promised conditionally on the date being suitable, and nine are arranging for proxies.

District Committees.

COLLEGE.—A very successful cake and candy sale was held, by kind permission of Mrs. Bryce, at 2, The College, on January 14th. £38 was realised.

PARTICK reports on F.W.S., and has arranged a visitation scheme.

INNERLEITHEN.—During January, Mrs. Philip Snowden adressed two meetings under the auspices of the Innerleithen Society. The first was at Walkerburn on January 8th. Before the meeting, the village was canvassed, and handbills left at every house. At the meeting eight members were gained and twenty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold. It is hoped that a Society will soon we started at Walkerburn. At present the members have joined the Innerleithen Society. Mrs. Philip Snowden spoke

at Innerleithen on January 16th. Handbills were distributed to every house by the Committee, and there was a large attendance at the meeting. Sixteen new members joined, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold, and interest in Suffrage has been greatly stimulated in the district. On January 13th the President, Vice-President, and Secretary were received by the Town Council, and asked it to appoint a delegate to Mr. Asquith's deputation. Provost Mathieson was unanimously appointed. On January 19th the annual general meeting was held, about one hundred members being present. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read and adopted, and the office-bearers and Committee re-elected, with the addition of two new members of Committee. Thereafter Dr. Elsie Inglis addressed the meeting.

KELSO.—A very enjoyable whist drive was held in the Town Hall on December 17th. There was a large attendance, twenty tables being occupied, and at the close Mrs. Fleming and Mrs. Turnbull addressed the gathering, the latter presenting the prizes. Owing to kind gifts from the members, the expenses were very small, and £11 profit was made. The Special Committee met on December 19th, and decided to send £5 to headquarters, and to keep £6 for future expenses. Thereafter Miss Robertson (Innerleithen) gave a most interesting account of the Summer School at St. Andrews, and her experiences there, showing photographs of University Hall, and a students' group with Mrs. Fawcett in the centre.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.—The dramatic performances on January 30th, in St. Andrew's Hall, of "How the Vote was Won" and "The Gift Horse" were a brilliant success, and were repeated at Castle-Douglas.

STRANRAER.—During January, although no meetings have been held, a considerable amount of propaganda work has been done, and the Society has steadily increased its membership. A number of residents in Newton Stewart have joined the Society, and this promises to be a most hopeful centre. Ten local men's societies have been approached regarding the deputation to Mr. Asquith, but only two have, as yet, replied.

TAYSIDE.—On the evening of January 23rd Dr. Elsie Inglis addressed a meeting in Wormit Hall. The fairly large gathering was an interested, but practically uninformed, audience, and the speaker's fine, lucid address made a great impression. Mr. James Mills, of Tayport, in a speech at question time, displayed the ever-fertile ingenuity of the Anti-suffragist—his argument being that since Julius Cæsar and Milton were men, only men for all time were entitled to a vote; women to be for ever denied the right of humanity to have representation in the governing of a professedly democratic country. Dr. Emily Thomson presided with much grace and tact, and the ladies were accompanied on the platform by Mr. J. G. Belford, Mr. J. Percy Sturrock, and ex-Bailie Lindsay.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

FEBRUARY 13.

Balham—Balham Assembly Rooms (Minor Hall)—Entertainment—Sketch by the Actresses' Franchise League—Speaker, Mr. Malcolm Mitchell 8.15

Hammersmith—Brook Green Hotel, Shepherd's Bush Road—Meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen 9.0

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club Meeting 7.30

FEBRUARY 14.

South Kensington—Albert Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden, Mrs. Creighton, Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., Lord Lytton, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. William Barton, M.P., Mr. Robert Smillie—Chair, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. 8.0

FEBRUARY 16.

Walthamstow—Pioneer Institute—Lantern Lecture by Miss Hibbert Ware on "Pioneers in Education." 8.0

FEBRUARY 17.

Mile End—The Suffrage Shop, 219, Mile End Road—Speaker, Miss Agnes Dawson. Recitations by Miss Ramsay 8.30

South Kensington—Lindsay Hall, The Wall, Notting Hill Gate—Lantern Lecture by Mrs. St. Clair Stobart on "A Women's Convoy Corps in the Balkan War," also the Margaret Morris Dancing Children 8.30

Sutton—"Burnmoor," Egmont Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Miss Cooke—Speaker, Miss Ruth Young—Chair, the Rev. Carey Taylor 3.30

FEBRUARY 18.

Chiswick—Girl's Club, Devonshire Road—Women's Meeting 3.0

St. George's, Hanover Square—St. Michael's School's Ebury Square—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G. 8.30

FEBRUARY 19.

Holborn and South St. Pancras—1, Woburn Place—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Ferguson 3.0

FEBRUARY 20.

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club Meeting 7.30

Muswell Hill—Social Meeting at the Athenæum, Small Hall—The play, "Eden Gate," will be followed by a Whist Drive—Tickets, 1s. 6d., including refreshments

DICKINS & JONES'

SALE

LAST TWO WEEKS

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

Commencing

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

PARIS MODELS, COSTUMES AND EVENING WEAR,

at a tithe of the original cost

Further REDUCED Prices

21s. to 15 gns.

Originally cost 79s. 6d. to 55 gns.

DICKINS & JONES' LTD. SALE. REGENT ST., LONDON, W.

The Provinces.

FEBRUARY 13.

Marple—Girl's Institute—Suffrage Dance—Tickets 4s. 6d. 8 p.m.—2 a.m.

Southampton—Art Gallery—Miss Margaret Boswell on "The Feminist Movement" 8.0

Wolverhampton—St. Peter's Institute—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Sparrow—Speakers, Mrs. Kempthorne, the Rev. G. D. Rosenthal and others—Chair, Mr. Watson Caldecott, M.A.

FEBRUARY 14.

Cheltenham—Wellesley Court, W. Square—Dr. Elizabeth Sloane Chesser.

FEBRUARY 16.

Caine—Oddfellow's Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss H. Fraser, Mrs. Stanier, Mr. C. O. Gough, the Rev. W. H. J. Page, and Mr. J. Carpenter—Chair, the Rev. Bancroft Judge 8.0

Croydon—34a, The Arcade, High Street—The Rev. S. Udny on "Josephine Butler" 3.30

Eye—Town Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Rackham, Miss Waring, B.A.—Chair, Rev. H. Drake 8.0

Hove—Town Hall—Speakers, the Lady Betty Balfour, Miss A. Maude Royden, Mr. A. W. Barton, M.P.—Chair, the Rev. W. R. Colville, M.A., supported by Lady Maud Parry 8.0

Leigh-on-Sea—Briar Cottage, Salisbury Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. S. H. Webb—Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby 3.30

Manchester—Parker's Restaurant, St Ann's Square—Speaker, Miss Emily Cot 4.5.30

Westcliff-on-Sea—Oak Hall—Public Meeting Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby—Chair, Mr. C. P. Lester 8.0

FEBRUARY 17.

Bournemouth—Southbourne—Judge and Jury—Prisoner at the Bar—Women's Suffrage—Jury Audience

Bristol—5, Berkeley Square—At Home—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, Mrs. W. H. Bugett 3.30

—5, Berkley Square—Meeting—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser 8.0

Diss—Crown Hotel—Speaker, Miss Waring, B.A.—Chair, Mrs. Flowerdew 8.0

East Bristol—Speaker, Miss M. Robertson, B.A. 3.0

Russell Town Schools—Cobden Street—Annual Meeting—Speakers, Miss M. Robertson, B.A., and the Rev. A. E. Bray—Chair, Miss Tothill 7.30

Hastings—The Suffrage Club, 7, Havelock Road—Rev. J. Osborne on "Impressions of the Great Suffrage Demonstration," at the Albert Hall, February 14th, 1914.

Harwich—Co-operative Hall, Parkeston—Speaker, Mrs. Chew—Chair, Mrs. Coysh 8.0

Herne Bay—Literary Society—Miss Griffith Jones on "Women Authors and Performers."

Horsforth—"The Rookery"—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. E. H. Fostus—Speaker, Mrs. Renton 3.0

Lymington—Assembly Rooms—Speakers, Miss Fielden and Mrs. Victor Blake—Chair, the Mayor (Mr. J. P. C. Shrubb, J.P.) 8.15

Scole—Billingford Hall—Hostess, Mrs. Flowerdew—Speaker, Miss Waring, B.A.

Worthing—1, Warwick Street—Hostess, Miss Warren—Mrs. Timpany on "Industrial Disabilities" 3.30

FEBRUARY 18.

Brighton—Franchise Club, 4, New Road—"Friends Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Timpany, B.A. Recitations and Refreshments 8.30

Cheddar—Church House—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, the Rev. Prebendary Yorke-Faussett 8.0

East Bristol—Jarvis Street School—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., and Councillor W. H. Ayles 8.0
Fleet—Wesleyan Schoolroom—Annual Meeting—Miss Violet Martin on "The Child and the State" 3.0
Watford—Kingham Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss Horniman (of the Manchester Repertory Theatre), and Miss Campbell 3.0
Gateshead—Bewick Hall, High West Street—Miss M. H. Dodds on "Mary Astell"—Soloist, Mrs. J. Denton 2.30
Herne Bay—Social Meeting.
South Ascot—Parish Room—Mrs. Vulliamy on "The White Slave Traffic"—Chair, Mrs. Robie Uniacke.
Wallasey and Wirral—Public Hall, West Kirby—Public Meeting 8.0
Winchester—Oddfellows' Hall, St. George's Street—Miss Milton on "Baby and School Clinics" 5.30
Winscombe—Bird's Rooms—Mrs. Peter Thompson on "The Children of England: 1814 and 1914"—Chair, Mrs. John Grubb 3.0

FEBRUARY 19.

Bath—Citizen House—Annual Meeting—Miss Helen Sturge on "The Deeper Aspects of the Woman's Question" 5.0
Brackwell—Victoria Hall—Public Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Ramsey—Chair, Her Highness the Ranee of Sarawak 8.0
Bradford-on-Avon—The Baths—Hostess, Miss Balantine—Miss H. Fraser on "The Women's Movement" 3.0
Chesham—Miss F. Penrose Philp on "Children's Courts" 8.0
Colchester—St. Helena's Club—Members Monthly Meeting—Sir Almroth Wright's "Case Against Women's Suffrage" to be read and discussed.
Cranleigh—Winser's Tea Rooms—Miss Kirby on "Mentally Defective Children"—Chair, Miss S. Drew 3.0
East Bristol—St. Michael's Hall, Two Mile Hill—Miss M. Robertson, B.A., and Councillor W. H. Ayles—Chair, Councillor Sennington 8.0
Felixstowe—Small Hamilton Hall—Free Lectures—Mrs. Runciman (wife of the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, on "The Borstal System"—Chair, Mr. T. Waterman 8.15
Hallering—Miss Griffith Jones on "Laws as Affecting Women"
Haslemere—Co-operative Hall (by invitation of the Co-operative Society)—Speaker, Miss Hay Cooper 8.0
Manchester—Ancoats Suffrage Club, 296, Oldham Road—Speaker, Mr. Clement Stott 8.0
Radcliffe—Co-operative Hall, Women's Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Darlington 7.30
Sittingbourne—Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
Trowbridge—Town Hall—Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss H. Fraser—Chair, Mrs. Albert Beaven 8.0
Woodbridge—"The Room," Thorofare—Mrs. Runciman, on "The Borstal System"

FEBRUARY 20.

Bournemouth—Canford Cliffs Hotel—The Bournemouth Branch and Parkstone Unionist Suffrage Joint Meeting—Speaker, The Lady Frances Balfour.
St. Peter's Hall—Suffrage Debate—For, The Lady Frances Balfour; Against, Miss Pott 8.0
Chesham Bois—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Luff—Speaker, Miss M. Martineau 3.0
Hastings—Queen's Hotel—Dramatic Entertainment by Members of the Bexhill W.S.S. 8.0
Manchester—United Methodist Church Schools, Stockport Road, Ravenshulme—Speakers, Councillor Margaret Ashton, M.A., and Mr. Fenner Brockway—Chair, Professor Chapman, M.A. 8.0
Scarborough—Friends' Meeting—Lecture on "The Housing Problem: The Town Planning Act of 1909"—Mr. R. S. Dower, M.A.—Chair, Sydney Turnbull, Esq., J.P. 8.0
Skegness—"Arcadia"—Speakers, Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Blackstone—Chair, the Rev. W. A. Hind
Wallasey and Wirral—Ennersdale Church Room, Wallasey—Joint Meeting with B.W.T.A. 3.0
Wymondham—Debating Society—Miss Waring, B.A. 8.0

Scotland.

FEBRUARY 13.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss M. G. Williamson on "The History and Ideals of the Conservative Party—with Special Reference to Women's Suffrage" 4.30
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Hostess, Mrs. Peter Rintoul—Miss Muriel Gray on "The Treatment of Childhood in English Poetry"—Tea 4.0

FEBRUARY 16.

Castle Douglas—Town Hall—Debate—For, The Lady Frances Balfour; Against, Mrs. Colquhoun—Chair, the Rev. G. Galloway, D.D., D.Ph. 8.0
Falkirk—"Lauriston"—Mothers' Meeting—Speaker, Miss Muriel Craigie 5.0
Kilmarnock—Rogerson's Buildings—Social Study Circle on "Sweating" 8.0

FEBRUARY 17.

Edinburgh—Waverley Masonic Hall, Easter Road—Railway Women's Guild—Mrs. Shaw MacLaren on "Women's Suffrage, the Need of the Hour" 7.30

FEBRUARY 18.

Bo'ness—Annual Meeting—Speakers, Miss Alice Low and Miss Lisa M. Gordon 8.0
Glasgow—Women's Friendly Club, 136, Wellington Street—Suffrage Debate—For, Mrs. Macrae; Against, Mrs. Norris 8.0

FEBRUARY 20.

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss Alice Lowe on "The Annual Council Meeting 4.30
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Hostess, Miss Munro Kerr—Miss D. K. Allen on "Temperance Work and Women's Suffrage"—Tea 4.0

Chapter II

Soaking Does It

Wet the clothes, the coarse and fine separately, and soap with Fels-Naptha. Cold or warm water, not hot.

Roll up each piece, put in tub with water enough to cover and soak half an hour.

In that half-hour the Fels-Naptha is quietly softening, loosening the dirt and stains, from the linen. Better than all the hard rubbing and scrubbing.

Fels-Naptha 39 Wilson street London E.C

847 S.S.2

Items of Interest.

Women's Movement in Turkey.

Grace Ellison, in a series of articles in the *Daily Telegraph*, written from a Turkish harem, reports the rapid advance of the Woman's Movement in Turkey:—

"This movement had only recently come into existence. It is heavy misfortune which has been the lot of poor Turkey which has banded the women together, brought out all their best qualities, and determined them with Western militancy to save their Fatherland at all costs. Where are the women's jewels, their embroideries, the luxury so often met with five years ago? Converted into funds for the national defence. It is time Europe saw the Turkish woman as she really is, saw her splendidly organised Red Crescent Society, her club, her women's paper edited by a woman, her programme for the national health, for the training of nurses and doctors, and even telephone clerks in the near future. She can take her place splendidly in a big cause. Whence she acquires her extraordinary courage, *sang froid*, and *savoir faire*, I do not know, but it is the details that worry her. She loses patience, and that terrible 'to-morrow I will do it,' which is partly due to the climate and partly the inheritance of ages, has been till now the Turkish woman's stumbling-block in all she undertakes."

The Pioneer Players.

An extraordinarily interesting play will be presented by the Pioneer Players on Sunday, March 1st, at 8.0 p.m., at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. It is a dramatisation by D'Este Scott of Reginald Wright Kauffman's famous novel, *Daughters of Ishmael*. This play is not licensed, therefore only members of the Pioneer Players will be admitted to the performances. For the remaining half of the season the subscription is reduced, so that one stall for three performances costs £1 1s.; one balcony stall, 12s. 6d.; and one balcony seat, 10s. 6d.

The play deals with the social evil, and is a moving picture of a terrible phase of life. Some well-known players are appearing. Among them are: Miss Marjorie Patterson, Miss Cathleen Nesbitt, Miss Jane Comfort, Miss Margaret Drew, Miss Eleanor Elder, Miss Olive Noble, Miss Eileen Orby, Miss Janette Steer, Miss Vivienne Whitaker, Mr. W. Garrett Hollick, Mr. Moffat Johnstone, Mr. Raymond Lauzerte, and Mr. Owen Roughwood. For any further particulars apply to the Hon. Secretary, the Pioneer Players, 139, Long Acre, W.C.

Sociological Society.

The second of a series of lectures arranged by a group of the Sociological Society, formed for the study of the Relation of Women to Society, will be held in the rooms of the Society, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, on February 27th, at 8.15 p.m. Miss E. M. White will speak on "Women and Mohammedanism." On Wednesday, March, at 5.15 p.m., Miss L. M. Whitehouse (Girton College) will lecture on "The Position of Women Among Primitive Peoples." The subscription to the group is 10s. 6d. per annum; student members, 5s.

You cannot give a more acceptable Gift than a

RELIABLE FOUNTAIN PEN.

"COMMON CAUSE"

Safety Non-leakable Fountain Pen, with a solid 14-carat Iridium-Pointed Gold Nib.

Price **3/6** each

These pens are admirably suited for Ladies' use. Can be carried in a handbag, attaché case, or in any position without fear of leakage.

COUPON.

Please send a "Common Cause" Safety, Non-Leakable Fountain Pen; fine, medium, broad pointed nib (underline point required), for which I enclose P.O. 3/8.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write distinctly.

Coupon must accompany each Order.

Fill in Coupon and send to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., with Postal Order for 3/8 (2d. being for postage and packing).

THE MAKERS GUARANTEE EACH PEN.

Volume IV. of THE

COMMON CAUSE

Indispensable as a work of reference to every Suffrage and Anti-Suffrage speaker and writer. Bound in N.U. colours.

Price **8s. 6d.** Postage **8d.** volume.

Apply, The Manager,
2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

AN ENTERTAINMENT.

LINDSAY HALL, THE MALL, NOTTING HILL GATE (2 minutes from Notting Hill Gate Station and Tube), TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 8.30, p.m.

Lantern Lecture: "The Women Convoy Corps Hospital in the Balkan War." By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart.

TICKETS: 5s. and 2s. 6d. Reserved and Numbered: 1s. Unreserved From Mrs. Roughton Hogg, 23, Hornton Street, W.; and Miss Boyd, 5, Onslow Place, S.W.

In Aid of

THE KENSINGTON BRANCH OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE Club, 9, Grafton-st., W. Subscription, One Guinea. Wednesday, February 18th, 3.30 to 6. Club Tea. Lecture, 4.30. Miss Rosika Schwimmer.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, the Manchester Central Branch. Lecture, Clarion Café, Market-st., Manchester, Sunday, February 15th, 1914, at 7.30 p.m. Speaker, Mrs. Annot Robinson. Subject, "Homes and Infancy." Chairman, Miss Goodyer. Music. Collection.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB. Annual Dinner, Criterion Restaurant, Thursday, February 26th, 7, for 7.30 p.m. Chair: The President, the Earl of Lytton. The guests will include the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Betty Balfour, Lady St. Davids, Lady Emmott, Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., Sir John Cockburn, K.C.M.G., Mrs. Stanton Coit, Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. Despard, the Rev. Morris Joseph, Madame Jeanne Schmahl. This will be the occasion of welcoming the new Vice-Presidents.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday, February 17th, at 3 p.m. New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. "Some Obstacles to Women's Enfranchisement." The Rev. Dr. Cobb, D.D., and Mrs. St. Aubyn.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York-st., St. James's, S.W. Tuesday, February 17th, at 8.30 p.m. Speaker, H. B. Harben, Esq., M.P. Chair, Mrs. Ayrton Gould. Subject, "The Endowment of Motherhood."

QUEEN'S HALL, EDINBURGH. February 23rd, at 8 p.m. "Helen Seton," a Suffrage Play, by E. J. Scott Moncrieff. Tickets, 3s., 2s., 1s. Methuen & Simpson, Princes-st.

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

PERSONAL.

MISS MARGARET JONES wishes to thank all friends for kind inquiries, too numerous to be answered personally. She is progressing favourably, but does not expect to return to England for about six weeks. Letters gratefully received.—Address "Lindenhof," Bern, Switzerland.

DEAR AMY,
I hear you want to know of some COUNTRY LODGINGS in BRACING air near London. I can recommend you some which I am sure you will like, about 3 miles from Knockholt Station. A bus meets certain trains. Write to MRS. ALFRED INGARFELL, KNOCKHOLT, SEVENOAKS. She cooks well and gives good attendance, as she has been in service with nice people. Knockholt is the highest point in Kent, and within one hour of town and just the place for you after that nasty attack of 'flue you had. If you don't go yourself, will you give the address to friends?
[ADVT.] Your loving KATE.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production, Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Summer Suffrage Schools (Malvern 1912, St. Andrews 1913), Suffrage Societies' Classes (Manchester, Birkenhead, &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or private tuition.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton-st., Manchester.

NEW SUFFRAGE PLAYLET, "Broken-down Motors," 6d.—S., Fordel, Glenfarg.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL.

BRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the Staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

POSITIONS VACANT.

CAN any lady Recommend a Woman from 18 to 35 as a kitchen matron at a day nursery; wages, £18 to £20; widow with one young child not objected to.—Apply 84, St. James's-sq., Notting Hill, W.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE SETTLEMENT, GLASGOW.—A few vacancies for social workers; board and residence, £1 1s. per week.—Application (with two references) to the Warden, 77, Port-st., Anderston, Glasgow.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WOMAN GRADUATE (Honours), with first-class secretarial training, desires post as Secretary. Experience in research.—Apply, Box 1856, COMMON CAUSE Office.

MEDICAL.

TUCKTON NURSING HOME.—A vacancy occurs for chronic invalid; all but infectious cases received.—Mrs. Angus, Tuckton Lodge, Southbourne.

MOTORING.

MISS A. PRESTON

Teaches Motor Driving, "Running Repairs," Country Pupils. Officially recommended by the R.A.C.

2, ST. MARY ABBOTT'S PLACE, KENSINGTON.

MISS C. GFIFF, Consulting Engineer (certificated), advises on farm machinery, house lighting, automobiles.—52, New Bond-st., W.

TYPEWRITING.

MARY McLACHLAN, Typist, 4, Chapel Walk, Manchester.

TYPEWRITING, TRANSLATIONS. Best work. Special terms to Suffragists.—Mrs. Marks, The Moorgate Typewriting Co., 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Telephone, 5638 London Wall.

GARDENING, &c.

GARDENING SCHOOL, with courses in Poultry and Beekeeping. Preparation for Examinations. Vacancies. Prospectus from Principal, Pightle, Letheringsett, Norfolk.

GARDENING SCHOOL, Cosham, Hants.—For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal.

GARDENING, Poultry, Beekeeping. Few students received for tuition in above. Beautiful surroundings, near Hindhead.—Miss Unwin, F.R.H.S., Churt, Farnham, Surrey

TUITION given to ladies in up-to-date poultry and fruit farming.—For terms and prospectus apply, Miss Bell, Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.

PORTRAITS.

PORTRAITS AT HOME.—Cabinets from 12s. 6d. per dozen. Postcards, 3s. 6d. per dozen.—Muriel Darton, 40, Stapleton Hall-rd., Stroud Green, N.

BUSINESS.

GENTLEWOMAN, with some income, wishes to find another with same, trained nurse if possible, to start nursing home, seaside, south Devon. Excellent cliff situation, sea and country.—Box 2857, COMMON CAUSE Office

MRS. AYRES PURDIE, A.L.A.A., recovers overpaid Income Tax, buys or sells Stocks and Shares, effects all kinds of Insurances and Annuities, Mortgages, Loans, or Reversions, or any business of a legal or financial nature.—Hampden House, 3, Kingsway. 'Phone: Central 6049.

WANTED, PARTNER, by lady with charmingly furnished house in South Kensington, to run it as permanent guest home for Suffragists; electric light; telephone.—Addres 37, Collingham-place, S.W.

PRINTING, &c.

WOMEN'S KINGDOM EXHIBITION.
If you are exhibiting or working in this Exhibition, you will want Show Cards, Illustrated Posters, and Ticket Writing done, why not give your work to women? Sappho Press, 56, Parkhill Rd., Hampstead, N.W.

TOILET.

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped addressed envelope.—Miss C. C. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

Red Hands.

Chilblains.

All Sufferers will find immediate relief by using

MANOLIM.

Supplied in tins, post free, 1/6.

For every Tin of Manolim purchased through this advertisement, 3d. will be given to the "Woman's Kingdom" Fund.

Manolim Co., 453, Strand, W.C.

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, &c.

A LADY makes Blouses, Skirts, Morning Dresses, and Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c., Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. *Very moderate charges always.*—"Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower-rd., Canonbury, London.

BONELESS CORSETS, unbreakable. Illustrated List Free.—Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

DE-VALLOISE, 18, Berners-st.—Modes; millinery; day and evening gowns, from £3 3s.; renovations a speciality; ladies' own materials made up.

LADY BETTY
French Millinery and Blouses. Paris Model Gowns at moderate prices. 41 & 43, Queen's Road, Bayswater. Close to Tube and Metropolitan Railway.

MISS AMY K. OSBORN, Evanston Studio, Mountfield Road, Finchley, N.—Designs prepared and commissions executed in all forms of decorative needlework, pillow lace, stencilling, etc. Lace pricklings supplied. Lessons given.

SALE. MODERN ARTISTIC DRESS.—Mora Puckle is selling a few of her dresses at reduced rates.—399, Oxford-st. (opposite "Times" Book Club), entrance Gilbert-st.

POULTRY, PROVISIONS, &c.

ARTHUR'S STORES,
114-120, WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.
GENERAL PROVISIONS. HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.
All Cakes and Pastries of finest ingredients by own Bakers.
Trial earnestly solicited. Motors deliver daily

DELICIOUS CREAM CHEESES.—Made from Jersey Cream. 8d. each, post free.—Mercia Dairy, Hollingbourne, Kent.

MISSES DAVIES AND JANES supply best quality table poultry and eggs. Reasonable prices. Carriage paid.—Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

"COMMON CAUSE" Fountain Pens, price 3s. 6d. each. Non-leakable, can be carried in any position. Solid 14-carat gold nib. Apply, sending P.O. for 3s. 8d. (2d. being for postage) to the Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (State whether fine, medium, or broad nib required.)

FREE GUIDES TO IDEAL HOME DECORATIONS.—Every lady should send for Free Guide to Window Curtaining. An artistic memorial to Nottingham's loom workers; 650 illustrations; charming designs showing pretty casements.—Write Samuel Peach & Sons, Dept. 232s, The Looms, Nottingham

FOR SALE.—Volumes I., II., III. and IV. of "The Common Cause," price 8s. 6d. each, postage 8d. each. Bound in red, white, and green. Indispensable as a work of reference to every Suffrage and Anti-Suffragist speaker and writer. Apply, The Manager, "Common Cause," 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

MAKE YOUR APRONS AT HOME.—Bargain Bundles of Union Apron Linens. Large pieces for aprons. Price 6s. per bundle, postage 6d. Write for Free Sale Catalogue.—HUTTON'S, 159, Larne, Ireland.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcel sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby-st., Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,
9, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLAT; ladies only.—74a, Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, near Golder's Green Tube, with or without partial board.—12, Mountfield-rd., Church-end, Finchley, N.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED COTTAGES, suitable for week-enders, or two ladies; 2 sitting, 3 bedrooms; bath, h. and c.; garden; ½ mile station and Post Office; rent £30.—T. H. W. Buckley, Crawley Down, Sussex.

WANTED.

WANTED, A COUNTRY COTTAGE for week-ends with small garden; two to three bedrooms.—Miss Rawlinson, 12, Mecklenburgh-sq., W.C.

WHERE TO LIVE.

BROOKLYN PRIVATE HOTEL.—Earl's Court Square (Warwick Road corner), finest centre all parts; 12 minutes Piccadilly; quiet, separate tables; strictly include terms from 5s. 6d. day, 31s. 6d. weekly, B. and B. 4s. 6d.; private sitting-rooms, £1 1s.; electric light throughout; garage. Tel: 344 Western.

COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS for ladies, 6s. weekly.—7, Stratford-rd., Kensington.

HIGHGATE, N.—Apartments, unfurnished. No attendance.—Address, "Alpha," Box 2,272, COMMON CAUSE Office.

HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS, Professional Women, and other Ladies. Near British Museum, University College, and Women's School of Medicine. Central, quiet.—Miss H. Veitch-Brown, 6, Lansdowne-pl., Brunswick-sq., W.C.

HOSTEL FOR LADIES.—Central. Highly recommended.—Miss Sullivan, 50, Osnaburgh-st., Portland-rd. Station, W. Terms moderate.

LOWESTOFT, Easter. N.U.T., near Conference Hall; minute sea. Excellent cuisine, "liberal." Table parties catered for. "Book early."—Mrs. C. Fairchild, "The Dagmar," S. Lowestoft.

MRS. H. R. GAMBLE and Mrs. Deane Streatfield recommend small boarding house for ladies. Terms 20s. to 25s. weekly.—Apply, The Superintendent, 29, Danvers-st., Chelsea.

WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; attendance, board, &c.—15, Gordon-square.

PRIVATE HOTEL FOR LADIES. Very quiet and refined. 13, St. George's-sq., Westminster. Bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance from 4s. 6d.—Write, or wire, Miss Davies.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

NON-MILITANT. **NON-PARTY.**

DEMONSTRATION

Royal Albert Hall

(Manager—HILTON CARTER)

Saturday, February 14th, at 8 p.m. (Doors Open 7 p.m.)

AND

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO MR. ASQUITH.

MEN AND WOMEN

COME AND SHOW THAT THE COUNTRY

DEMANDS

A GOVERNMENT MEASURE

FOR THE

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

Many Trade Unions and Men's Organisations are sending representatives.

Special seats are being reserved for representatives from Men's Organisations and for individual men who accept the invitation of the National Union to attend as demonstrators and support the Speakers.

Chair: Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.

SPEAKERS:

Miss A. MAUDE ROYDEN. Mrs. CREIGHTON.
Mr. A. HENDERSON, M.P. LORD LYTTON.
Mr. FENNER BROCKWAY. Mr. WILLIAM BARTON, M.P.
Mr. ROBERT SMILLIE.

Tickets can be obtained by Members of the N.U.W.S.S. for themselves and their friends. Numbered Balcony *1/-* and *6d.*; Unreserved Organ Gallery *2/-*. All other seats sold.

ADMISSION FREE ***(by Ticket only).***

All communications to be addressed to THE SECRETARY N.U.W.S.S., 14, GREAT SMITH STREET, WESTMINSTER

Printed by the National Press Agency Ltd., Whitefriars House, Carmelite St., London, for the Proprietors, The Common Cause Publishing Co. Ltd., and Published at 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. *London:* George Vickers. *Manchester:* John Heywood; Abel Heywood & Son; W. H. Smith & Son. *Newcastle-on-Tyne:* W. H. Smith & Son. *Edinburgh and Glasgow:* J. Menzies & Co. *Dublin and Belfast:* Eason & Son.